PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,965—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	10th April.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	24th "
B.L. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5198	F. R. Dowell	29th "
* SHANNON	4180	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles, if required.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, namely on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,275	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Frs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamer for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Vellner	4235	12th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Belloc	4251	12th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	21st April 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the S. S. "AGLAIA" to Calcutta on the homeward voyage only.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 1, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	4,089	Duchateau	Friday noon. 16th April.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 6th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 8th April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,934 tons, about 8th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about 9th April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th April, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance readered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied in any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY:	KARACHI:
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS.

CHEMISTS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, and CHEMICAL WORKS of this Company are all supervised by EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS who have been properly

QUALIFIED BY EXAMINATION,

and all Preparations, Manufactures or Materials sent out, being previously examined by persons possessing SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE, can be thoroughly relied on.

TREACHER & CO. are prepared to furnish Estimates, and undertake Contract for Drugs, Disinfectants, and Surgical Instruments of all kinds to RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, HOSPITALS in any quantities from stock.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

	Rs. a.
TENNYSON CALENDAR, 1897—	
A tear-off Calendar with an appropriate quotation for every day	1 0
SHAKESPEARE CALENDAR, 1897—	
A tear-off Calendar with an appropriate quotation for every day	1 0
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A tear-off Calendar with an appropriate quotation for every day	1 0
VISITING CARDS—	
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.	
PRINTING CARDS FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED—	
Ladies—100 Cards and printing from your own plate	2 8
Gentlemen—100 Cards do. do.	2 0
CREST OR MONOGRAM—	
Your Crest or Monogram Artistically engraved on steel and embossed in colour on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes to match for Twenty Rupees.	
NOW READY—	
THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY, 1897. Embracing the whole of India and Native States with complete and detailed information of the Cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, &c. A Directory of the Chief Industries of India, Almanac, Army List, Civil List, Railway Directory, Newspaper Directory	24 0

PURE RUBBER-COVERED TRUSSES.

Most easy Fitting, Comfortable and Cleanly. Indispensable to those who have once used them. Single, for Adults, right or left, Rs. 5-0.

BEYNON & CO. { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, } BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds:—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS FABRICS FOR MORNING VISITING DINNER BALL GOWNS.

AN UNRIVALLED COLLECTION
OF
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE
WATCHES.

	Rs
Military Popular Watches, metal	15
The Campaign Watches, metal and Silver	From Rs. 25 to 75
Railway Watches, metal and Silver	" " 25 " 85
Railway Calendar Watches, metal	24
Impermeable Watches, metal and Silver	65
Black Dial Watches, in Silver case	95
Fancy coloured Dial Watches, metal	28
Military Model Wrist Watches, metal	32
Military Model Wrist Watches, Gold and Silver	From Rs. 35 to 180
Cheap Model Wrist Watches, metal	20
Splash Board Watches, with cases	" " 40 " 95
Military Pocket Lever Silver Watches	" " 45 & 48
Gentlemen's Silver Watches	" " 50 " 110
English Lever Watches, Silver	" " 95 " 240
Standard Watches in Silver cases	" " 110 " 125
Standard Watches in Gold	" " 200 " 650
Youth's Silver Watches	" " 35 " 65
Automatic Calendar Watches	150
Jas. McCabe Watches, Gold	350
Thos. Russell & Son's English Silver Watches	95
Thos. Russell & Son's English Gold Watches	From Rs. 450 to 650
Handle's Gold and Silver Watches	" " 85 " 250
Chronometer Watches, Gold	1,200
Convertible Watches, convertible from Hunting into Crystal face and in Gold cases	450
Chronograph Watches in metal cases	90
Chronograph Watches, in Silver	110
Eight-Day Winding Watches	Rs. 90 to 650
Musical Watches	" 650 " 950
Double Time Watches in Gold and Silver cases	30 " 350
Geographical Synchronometers or Universal Time Watches	500
Perpetual Calendar and Simple Calendar Watches in Gold and Silver	From " 35 to 1,200
Centre Seconds Watches, in Silver and Gold cases	" " 120 " 600
Repeater Watches, in Silver and Gold cases	" " 500 " 2,500
Ladies' Watches in metal, Silver or Gold	" " 15 " 350
The Nursing Sisters centre Seconds Pocket Watches in Gold	Rs. 95 " 110 and 125
Ladies' Presentation Watches	2,500
Chatelaine Watches	From Rs. 45 to 2,500
Ladies' Bracelet Watches in a variety of designs	" " 65 " 2,200

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.—Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE just UNPACKED several cases containing the Latest NOVELTIES from VIENNA and BERLIN, Specially Selected.

LADIES' FANS—A Most Novel Selection—
From Rs. 3 to Rs. 30 each.

LADIES' FANCY WORK-BOXES—In Plush, Satin & Leather—
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 75 each.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE CASES—In Sets—
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

BLOTTING AND CARD CASES—In Morocco & Russia Leather—
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each.

THREE-CORNER LOOKING-GLASSES—In Plush and Leather—
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 each.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
OILMAN'S STORES.
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY AND CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.
DIAMOND, GOLD, AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS AND ZYLONITE.
TOYS IN VARIETIES.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. O'MRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI.
Esplanade Road.	*Bunder Road.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

THE fact that its Directors are, and must, by its Articles, be chosen from Members of the Board of Management of the Old Sun Fire and Life Offices of London, which date back from 1710, gives the Company the benefit of a wide experience and of a connection older than that of any other Insurance Office in the world, with the single exception of a London Mutual Company, which does not transact business in India.

Accident Assurances are granted by this Company, affording substantial benefits and compensation for disablement.

ALEXANDER BLAIR MARTIN.

A PETITION under "The Presumption of Life Limitation (Scotland) Act 1891" has been presented in the Sheriff Court of Forfarshire, at Dundee, by WILLIAM MARTIN, Wine and Spirit Merchant, "The Ship" Beach, Broughty Ferry, praying the Court to find that ALEXANDER BLAIR MARTIN, Seaman sometime of Broughty Ferry, in the County of Forfar, elder son of the deceased DAVID MARTIN, otherwise DAVID TULLOCH MARTIN, Wine and Spirit Merchant, "The Ship" Beach, Broughty Ferry, has disappeared: to find that he, the said Alexander Blair Martin, has not been known to be alive after 15th May, 1882, to find that he, the said Alexander Blair Martin, died on 18th May, 1875, or that in any event he is to be presumed to have died on 15th May, 1882, upon which said Petition the following deliverance has been pronounced:—"Dundee, 16th March, 1897. The Sheriff-substitute, having considered the foregoing petition, appoints intimation thereof and of this deliverance to be made by advertisement once in each of the "Bombay Gazette," "Dundee People's Journal," "Dundee Weekly News," "Weekly Scotsman," and "Glasgow Weekly Mail" newspapers, and appoints all parties interested; if so, advised to lodge objections with the Clerk of Court at Dundee within two months from the date of the last of said Advertisements."

"J. C. SMITH,"

of all which intimation is hereby given

HUNTER, TWEEDIE & Co., Solicitors, Dundee, Scotland, Agents for Petitioner.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1897, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1896.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanji Settna, who has been elected a Director of the Company by the Board.
5. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 1st, to Tuesday, the 18th May, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors

DOSSABHAI EDULJI, Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 2nd April, 1897.

CARRIAGE, PALKI OR TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld., have now on hand a very fine collection of Carriage, Palki or Travelling TIMEPIECES in highly polished and artistically ornamented ormolu and bevelled Crystal Cases. Special attention has been devoted to the Mechanism of these Timekeepers, rendering them useful for over a century and being all fitted into handsome portable outer Leather Cases, form most suitable Articles for presentation.

These Clocks go in any position—a most important consideration—and require to be wound once in 8 days.

TIMEPIECES (non-strikers) Rs. 35, 50, and 85, with Alarum Rs. 60 and 85.

CLOCKS striking hours and half-hours Rs. 125, 135 and 140.

Repeaters striking hours when interrogated Rs. 150 175, 275 and 400.

Quarter repeaters, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, 420 and 490.

Calendar with repeater and Alarum Rs. 250 and 385.

Repeater with Alarum Rs. 420.

Clock with repeater action, centre seconds and Alarum Rs. 200.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound tin Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syces, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF Tin Toys, Soaps, Buttons, &c., also old Lead, Iron Chest, Crucible Pots, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Ali Mahomed Ayub Halai, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 9th April, 1897, at 2 p.m., at No. 191, Abdul Rehman Street, near Cutlery Bazaar, consisting tin toys, whistles, bugles, rat les, marbles, locks, knives, and forks, tin spoons, tin plates, lead and slate pencils, buttons, soaps, brushes, purses, playing cards, exercise books, pocket books, cotton wicks, picture frames, &c.

Also at 3-0 p.m., at Mombadevi Shroff Bazaar, near Tamba Kanta, in re Tar Mahomed Halai Memon, and an other, traded as Tar Mahomed Esmail and Co., insolvents, consis ing a quantity of old lead, badar, iron treasury chest, copper dubbs, crucible pots, hot bottles, small scale, tools, bellows, silver dust, Chisa basins, empty mahta box, mattress, pillows, coal, etc.,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 5th April, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NEW ELPHINSTONE ROAD, NEAR B. B. & C. I. Ry. STATION.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochhalla, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Vora Kaderbhoy Kareemjee, the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty grounds with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of the New Elphinstone Road, Parel, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, and containing by admeasurement 1,420 6-9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a piece of batty land of Naroo Babaji and Hurry Babaji, on or towards the south by the public road, called the New Elphinstone Road, on or towards the east by the property of Rustomjee Nanabhoy, and partly by the ground of the said Naroo Babaji and Hurry Babaji, and, on or towards the west by a piece of batty land of Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthaky, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 563, 564, and 565, and new Nos. 12383, and new Survey No. 21937, and the said messuage, tenement, thereon is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the mortgagor's Solicitors, Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, at Medows Street, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th April, 1897. Auctioneers.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following BLANKETS (25 per cent. more or less) for Mounta n Batteries in the Bombay Command during the year 1897-98, commencing from the 1st April 1897. The Blankets should be according to the latest specification.

Blankets, J. P.:—	
6 feet by 6 feet	No. 232
5½ feet by 4 feet	No. 357
Shaped M. B. Ordnance Mules and Ponies	No. 632

2. Tenders will only be received in duplicate up to noon on the 20th April, 1897, at the Arsenal Office on printed forms which can be obtained on application at the rate of two annas each. They should be accompanied by a deposit (Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes) as Earnest-money at the rate of two per cent., which will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the Tenders.

C. WOOD, Captain, R.A., Ordnance Officer, in charge Arsenal.

Quetta, Arsenal Office, dated 23rd March, 1897.

THE Undermentioned with 7 years' English experience and 16 years in one of the largest Sugar Works and Distilleries in India is open to an ENGAGEMENT as Active Managing Agent in similar works, he is fully conversant with all pertaining to the manufacture and refining of Sugar, Manufactures and distillation of Spirit, Building, Machinery, Laboratory, etc., etc.

E. I. G. GILL, Nillikuppam, S. Arcot, Madras.

TO LET.—STABLE from 1st April, for eight Horses, and six Carriages lately occupied by Meakin and Co., in Rope Walk Lane.

Also first and second FLOORS of a HOUSE in Rampart Row, occupied by Meakin and Co. Apply to

DADABHOY BOMANJI JEEJEEBHOY, Church Gate Street.

NOW READY.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness

RASULKHANJI,

NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,

Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year,

Application to

Dr. GLOEL, Landhaus Birkenfeld, Wesel-am-Rhein, Germany.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving a terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, &c., Mrs. J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief,

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and sold in Bottles by all Chemists

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "G. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Aye.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAI	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA. J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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Fresh Consignments

OF GENUINE RICH BURGUNDIES,

From Above Firm to Hand.

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MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREEMBAT, BOY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLESTREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thalping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

63, Church Gate Street, Bombay and 31 Lalbazar Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,

C. BERESFORD, Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000 =	„ 8,260,0 0

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

H. BEKKEY, Agent, pro tem.

Sudar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND	..... £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rate to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at 21, Boulevard Haussmann, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY, Acting Manager.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 9d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing Orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette "Steam Press."

INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5 000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates:—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL

INTENDING ASSURERS

Should send for a Copy of the

NEW SCHEME LEAFLET

which explains

THE MANY ADVANTAGES

AND

UNEQUALLED BENEFITS

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ORIENTAL

OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.

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The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay.

THE

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

DIRECTORS:

BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Chairman
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
GOVERDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 1-7m., 1-37a. Low water, 7-5m., 7-30a.
H. E. the Governor returns from tour.
Grant College Medical Society, adjourned meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day, but the ground will be reserved for practice.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will hold a confirmation in the Cathedral, this evening, at 6 o'clock.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL, MAZAGON.—A devotional lecture on the Passion of Our Redeemer, illustrated by lantern pictures, will be given by the Rev. Father Osborne, S.S.J.E., in the boys' school-room, to-night, at 8 o'clock.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASSIK.—At the above dispensary 5236 patients were treated during the last month, of whom 2,087 were males, 1,160 females, and 1,389 children, and of these 3,033 were Hindoos, 1,542 Mussulmans, 20 Parsees, and 41 were Christians; and 99 surgical operations were performed during the month.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Darasalem, Zanzibar, Beira, Mozambique, Chinde, Ibo, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, Pretoria, Algoa Bay, East London, Mayotte, Majunga, Nossebi Diego Soarez, St. Marie, Tamatave, Reunion, and Mauritius, per extra s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a. m., to-morrow (Wednesday).

DAIVADNAYA SAMAJ.—The Samaj, which was temporarily closed on account of the plague from the end of December last, was re-opened on Sunday, the 2nd instant, when Mr. Ramkrishna N. Vagal, the secretary, expressed his regret at the untimely death of two promising young members, Messrs. R. D. Vakharkar and P. S. Hate, from plague, on the 9th January and 27th February last, respectively.

BURGLARY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.—Mr. Edulji Hormusji, a druggist, having his shop at Shaik Memon Street, has reported to the police that some time during Friday night last his shop was broken into, an entrance having been effected through the back door of the premises, and four cases of surgical instruments, of the collective value of Rs. 289, were stolen from one of the show cases, which was also found to have been broken open.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning, at Santa Cruz, in the Military Camp, where several clerks of the District Staff Office have removed, and live in the tents, an attempt was made to take away a box at 2 a. m., containing jewellery, &c. The tent, which is occupied by one of the clerks, Mr. Dhurmajee, was cut and an entrance effected, but before the box could be removed the inmates were aroused and the thief effected his escape by running away.

THE BRAZILIAN VICE-CONSULATE.—As notified the other day, Mr. Geo. A. F. Berends has been appointed Vice-Consul of the Republic of the United States of Brazil at Bombay. Mr. Berends has been a long time in Bombay as the sole representative in the East for the well-known ivory firm of Heiurs. Ad. Meyer, Hamburg, London, Bombay, &c. He is now on leave in Europe, but is expected to arrive here by the P. and O. mail steamer, due here on the 24th May.

DOMESTIC QUARREL AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, touching the death of one Gangaram Radaji, aged thirty years, who committed suicide by hanging himself by a rope from a beam in his room at Lohar Chawl, some time during the night. Deceased returned from his native country on Saturday, and had a quarrel with his wife about some money matters. A verdict was returned accordingly.

BURGLARY AT KIKA STREET.—Amlockchand Poonumchand, employed in the General Post Office and residing on the second floor of a house at Kika Street, locked the door of his room on Sunday afternoon and went to the Crawford Market to make some purchases. On his return home about a couple of hours afterwards, he found the lock on the door broken open and lying on the floor. On entering the room he discovered a drawer of his cupboard forced open and a small tin containing jewellery, of the collective value of Rs. 1,703, missing. Police enquires are in progress.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	The Regiment's Comrade
Mazurka	Nana
Selection	Madame L'Archidne
Valse	Soldaten Lieder
Fantasia	On Popular Ballads
Polka	Figaro
	Strauss

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—Kashinath Daji, a supervisor in the Public Works Department, at present residing at Kalyan, arrived at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, at the Byculla station, and whilst proceeding to his house at Framawady, he sat down in front of a house occupied by one Georges Noones, at Haines Road, to count his money to see if it was correct. Suddenly Noones and his companion, Joseph Durham, came out of the house with sticks in their hands and assaulted the man, causing a compound fracture of the thumb of the right hand. The police appearing on the scene Kashinath was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the fractured thumb was amputated. The complainant did not assign any reason for being assaulted by the two accused. The assailants admitted the offence, but stated that the complainant while passing along the road, made indecent signs to the sister of No. 1, who was standing at the window. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the two accused, Noones and his friend Durham were charged before Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate with causing grievous hurt to Kashinath Daji by fracturing his thumb. The case was remanded.

CHATFIELD MEMORIAL FUND.

FURTHER sums promised in connection with the Chatfield Memorial Fund :—

	Rs.	a.
R S D S Garud, Solicitor, Dhulia	50	0
Mr G J Agashe, Hd Master High School, Dhulia	50	0
Mr M S Apte, Hd Master Training School, Dhulia	25	0
Mr G V Joshi, Hd Master High School, Sholapur	25	0
Staff Sholapore High School	25	0
Mr Rajamahomad Imambhai, Asst Depy Nagar in addition to sum previously promised	5	0
K S Bairam, Kazi Master, High Court, Bombay	1	0
Mr S S Jatne, Pleader, Nagar	1	0
Mr A K Oke, for self and Masters City School, Nagar	4	0
A friend of the Teachers, Nagar	5	0
Mr K S Bingle, Master Kaiwan, in addition to amount previously promised	10	10
Rao Sahib K M Huligol, Sub-Judge Chiplon, Ratnagiri	25	0
Mr A B Joshi, Master, for self and Masters, Niphad, Nasik	8	3
Mr Saya V S Mohidin, Asst Depy, Satara	5	0
Staff High School, Satara	16	0
Khan Saheb Sayad S Kadri, Depy Inspir Broach for teachers in the Vernacular School Jamnagar Taluka	51	6
Taluka Master Rampur, Ahmedabad for self and other Masters	8	5
Taluka Masters Bhamala, Panch Mahals for self and other Teachers	10	0
Masters in the Revakantha District	7	8
Mr Vandravandas G Unial, Depy Edl Inspir, Palanpur	10	13
Hd Master and Staff Saraspur School, Ahmedabad	2	12
Hd Master, School No, 3 Ahmedabad Municipality	2	0
School Masters, Uival Taluka, Kaira	75	0
Hd Master and staff Municipal School No. 1, Ahmedabad	4	8
Taluka Master, Nandad for self and other Teacher	10	12
Taluka Master Valia, Revakantha for self and other Teachers	12	0
Taluka Master Velad, Surat Zilla for self and other Teacher	9	6
Masters and Assistants Municipal Schools Umreth, Kaira	10	0
Taluka Master Kaiol for self and other Teachers	8	6
Taluka Master Davol, Kaira, for self and other teachers	25	0
Taluka Master Bhalod, Revakantha, for self and other Teachers	5	14
Mr Shankar Sadasiva Mauskar, for self and other Teachers, in Satara Taluka	3	0
Total amount promised	521	10
Amounts previously detailed	10,331	11
Grand Total	10,853	5
Actual Collection up to date	6,494	9

THE results of the investigations made at the Cawnpore Experimental Farm, with the view of ascertaining the comparative value of various kinds of manure, and of inquiring into the possibility of introducing cane from other parts of the Provinces into the neighbourhood, go to show that as regards the latter, the new varieties flourished as well as, if not better than the local kind. It was also found that the common variety of cane should be protected against wind and rain if it is to yield the best possible outturn. The chief fact established regarding manures seems to be that, as might have been expected, those containing a large proportion of nitrogen are the most valuable for wheat.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects cures prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowland's Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay University was held, yesterday evening, in the Sir Jehangir Cowasji Hall of the University, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, vice-Chancellor, presiding. The first business was the conferring of degress. At the annual convocations, the hall is generally decsely crowded; but the reverse was the case yesterday, the attendance being very meagre. A number of students were not present, but degrees were granted *in absentia*.

After the usual conferring of the degrees, Dr. MacDonald, the Registrar of the University, read the report of the Syndicate, from which the following extracts are taken :—

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate to lay before you and the Senate a report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring degrees, held on the 18th February 1893.

The report mentions the principal results of the University examinations, endowments to the University, and the more important academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

University School Final Examination.—At this examination there were fourteen hundred and sixteen candidates, and 255 were successful,

Matriculation Examination.—This examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karachi. Three thousand three hundred and twenty-three candidates were examined, and 1223 were successful.

Previous Examination.—At this examination there were 829 candidates of whom 494 were successful.

Of the 46 ex-students who passed the examination, 7 were from Elphinstone College, 3 from Deccan College, 6 from Wilson College, 10 from St. Xavier's College, 8 from Rajaram College, 4 from Baroda College, 7 from Fergusson College, and 1 from Samaldas College.

Of the successful candidates 356 were Hindus, 100 Parsis, 12 Mahomedans, 16 Portuguese, 6 Europeans and Eurasians, 1 a Native Christian, and 3 Jews. 4 passed in the first class and 90 in the second class.

Intermediate Examination.—At this examination there were 487 candidates and 250 succeeded.

Of the 33 ex-students who passed the examination, 20 were from Elphinstone College, 1 from Deccan College, 10 from Wilson College, 2 from Rajaram College, 1 from Baroda College, 5 from Fergusson College, 3 from St. Xavier's College, and 1 from Gujarat College.

Of the successful candidates 193 were Hindus, 45 Parsis, 3 Portuguese, 9 Mahomedans, 3 Europeans and Eurasians, and 1 a Jew. 4 passed in the first class and 45 in the second class.

Examination for the Degree of B. A.—At this examination there were 222 candidates, and 177 were successful.

Of the 20 ex-students who passed the examination, 6 were from Elphinstone College, 1 from Deccan College, 7 from Wilson College, 3 from St. Xavier's College, 2 from Baroda College, and 1 from Samaldas College. Of the successful candidates 122 were Hindus, 48 Parsis, 5 Portuguese, 1 a European and 1 a Mahomedan. 5 passed in the first class and 63 in the second class.

First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.—At this Examination there were 16 candidates, of whom 9 passed the examination. 3 were placed in the second class, 6 were Hindus, 2 Parsis and 1 a European. 2 were from Elphinstone College, 2 from Wilson College, 2 from Fergusson College, 2 from Dayaram Jethmal Sind College and 1 from the College of Science. In 1895 there were 29 candidates of whom 8 passed the examination, and in 1894 there were 37 candidates, of whom 18 passed the examination.

Second Examination for the Degree of B. Sc.—At this examination there were 19 candidates, of whom 7 passed the examination. 5 were Hindus, 1 Parsi and 1 a European. 1 was placed in the first class and 1 in the second class. 1 was from Elphinstone College, 1 from the College of Science, 3 were from Wilson College, 1 from Dayaram Jethmal Sind College and 1 from Grant Medical College. In 1895 there were 20 candidates, of whom 10 passed the examination, and in 1894 there were 17 candidates, of whom 8 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages. There were 14 candidates, of whom 7 passed the examination. 3 were placed in the second class. 2 were Hindus, 4 Parsis and 1 a Mahomedan. 4 were from Elphinstone College, 2 from St. Xavier's College, and 1 from Deccan College. In 1895 there were 13 candidates, of whom 7 passed the examination, and in 1894 there were 3 candidates, of whom 4 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in History and Philosophy.—There were 3 candidates, of whom 1 passed the examination. He was a Hindu from Deccan College. In 1895 there were 3 candidates, of whom 1 passed the examination, and in 1894 there were 3 candidates, of whom 2 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics.—There were 2 candidates who failed to pass the examination. In 1895 there was 1 candidate who passed the examination, and in 1894 there were 6 candidates, of whom 4 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Physics and Chamistry.—There was 1 candidate who failed to pass the examination. In 1895 there were 3 candidates of whom none passed the examination, and in 1894 there were 3 candidates who failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Natural Science.—There were 2 candidates, both of whom passed the examination. One was placed in the second class. He was a Parsi from Elphinstone College. The other was a Hindu from the same college. In 1895 and 1894 there were no candidates.

First Examination for the Degree of L.L.B.—There were 162 candidates, of whom 130 passed the examination. 17 were placed in the first Division; 93 were Hindu, 28 Parsis, 6 Portuguese, 2 Mahomedans and 1 a Native Christian. 81 were from Government Law School, 28 from Government Law Class, Poona, 3 from Gujarat Law Class, 11 from Baroda Law Class, 4 from Bhavnagar Law Class, and 3 from Sind Law Class. In 1895 there were 187 candidates, of whom 163 passed the examination, and in 1894 there were 181 candidates, of whom 134 passed the examination.

There were 82 candidates at the B. A. Examination (under new rules), who took up Roman History and General Jurisprudence and Roman Law as their optional subject, of whom 18 were declared to have passed the First LL.B. Examination. They were all Hindus. 11 were from Government Law School, 3 from Government Law Class, Poona, 2 from Baroda Law Class, 1 from Bhavnagar Law Class, and 1 from Gujarat Law Class. In 1895 there were 38 candidates, of whom 35 passed the examination, and in 1894 there were 10 candidates, of whom 9 passed the examination.

Second Examination for the Degree of LL.B. (new rules).—There were 116 candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 51 passed the examination. 2 were placed in the First Division. 35 were Hindus, 12 Parsis, 2 Portuguese and 2 Native Christians. In 1895 there were 67 candidates, of whom 22 passed the examination, and in 1894 there were 40 candidates, of whom 17 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B. (old rules).—There were 59 candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 26 passed the examination in the Second Division. 23 were Hindus, 2 Parsis and 1 a Portuguese. In 1895 there were 75 candidates, of whom 17 passed the examination, and in 1894 there were 102 candidates, of whom 44 passed the examination.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 95 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 35 passed the examination. 1 was placed in the First Class. 25 were Hindus, 5 Parsis, 3 Europeans and 2 Portuguese. In 1895 there were 81 candidates, of whom 52 passed the examination, and in 1894 there were 84 candidates, of whom 49 passed the examination.

Second Examination in Medicine.—There were 84 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 39 passed the examination. 11 were placed in the first class. 19 were Hindus, 5 Parsis, 1 Portuguese, 1 a Mahomedan and 4 Europeans. In 1895 there were 70 candidates, of whom 33 passed the examination, and in 1894 there were 47 candidates, of whom 17 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of L.M & S.—There were 32 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 13 passed the examination. 1 was placed in the first class. 5 were Hindus, 2 Parsis, 5 Portuguese and 1 a European. In 1895 there were 35 candidates, of whom 12 passed the examination and in 1894 there were 52 candidates, of whom 25 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. —There was only one candidate, who failed to pass the examination. In 1895 and 1894 there were no candidates.

First Examination in Agriculture.—There was only one candidate, who failed to pass the examination. In 1895 there were 3 candidates, of whom 2 passed the examination, and in 1894 there were 6 candidates, of whom 3 passed the examination.

Second Examination in Agriculture.—There were 2 candidates, both of whom passed the examination. 1 was placed in the second class. Both of them were Hindus from Baroda College. In 1895 there were 7 candidates, of whom 5 passed the examination, and in 1894 there were 20 candidates, of whom 12 passed the examination.

Examination for the Diploma in Agriculture.—There were 8 candidates of whom 7 passed the examination. 5 were placed in the second class. They were all Hindus. 5 were from the College of Science, Poona, and 2 from Baroda College. In 1895 there were 18 candidates, of whom 15 passed the examination, and in 1894 there were 8 candidates, of whom 2 passed the examination.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 30 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 19 passed the examination. 1 was placed in the first class and 2 in the second class. 8 were Hindus, 6 Parsis, 4 Portuguese and 1 a Native Christian. In 1895 there were 24 candidates, of whom 12 passed the examination, and in 1894 there were 31 candidates, of whom 18 passed the examination.

Second Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 13 candidates, of whom 12 passed the examination. 6 were placed in the second class. 4 were Hindus, 5 Parsis and 3 Portuguese. In 1895 there were 18 candidates, of whom 14 passed the examination, and in 1894 there were 16 candidates, of whom 11 passed the examination, and in 1893 there were 18 candidates, of whom 16 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 14 candidates, of whom 12 passed the examination. 2 were placed in the first class and 9 in the second class. 7 were Hindus, 4 Parsis and 1 a Portuguese. In 1895 there were 21 candidates, of whom 15 passed the examination, and in 1894 there were 18 candidates, of whom 13 passed the examination.

Lecturerships.—The Rev. R. Scott, M.A., has been appointed Wilson Philological Lecturer for the current year, but as Bombay is at present affected with plague he will deliver his lectures next term.

No essay having been sent in for four successive years for the Bhagvanlal Indraji Medal and Prize, Mr. R. D. Dave, B.A., has been appointed Bhagvanlal Indraji Lecturer in accordance with regulation 10 of the regulations relating to the endowment.

Regulations.—The proposal for the separation of History and Philosophy at the M.A., referred to in last year's report, has been adopted by the Senate, and the Syndicate have appointed committees to draw up the separate, courses for consideration by the Syndicate and submission to the Senate.

The other proposal mentioned in the same report as being before the Senate, viz., the proposition to exempt candidates from parts of examinations under certain conditions, was reported on by the Faculties and was after important alterations finally accepted by the Senate, but has not yet received the sanction of the Governor in Council.

During the past year the Senate appointed a Committee to prepare and place before them in due form such resolutions as might be necessary to carry out substantially the recommendations of the "Examination Reform" Committees. These were accordingly submitted and were passed. They relate to the reconstitution of the Syndicate, the appointment of Moderators or Superintending Examiners, and the standards for passing the various examinations.

These Resolutions also have not yet received the sanction of the Governor in Council.

There have been various other alterations of minor importance made during the past year in the bye laws and regulations.

On account of the prevalence of the plague in Bombay the Previous and Intermediate Examinations were held in Poona as well as Bombay, and the oral examination in languages had, in consequence, to be dispensed with. For the same cause the operation of the bye-laws relating to College attendance and the Annual Convocation were suspended.

Certain suggestions were made by Government with a view to improving the status of Diplomates in Agriculture. But the matter is still undisposed of as Government have not yet replied to a communication from the Syndicate on the subject.

Colleges.—The applications for recognition mentioned in last year's report as about to be placed before the Senate were duly submitted to the Senate and granted. The Gujarat Law Class was recognized for an additional period of five years from June 1893.

The Maratha College proposed to be opened in Bombay by the Superintendent, Maratha High School and the Collegiate Institution of Mr. R. P. Karkaria, B.A., have been recognized for the purposes of the Previous Examination, the former for a period of four years, and the latter for a period of three years commencing with the first term of 1897-98.

Endowments.—The four endowments of the aggregate value of Rs. 20,000 mentioned in the last report as being then under consideration by the Syndicate have since been accepted.

The offer of Rs. 8,893-9-9 from the Honorary Secretaries, Sir Charles Sargent Memorial Fund, for casting the Students' Fund University Endowment Fund in the name of Sir Charles Sargent, was accepted during the year. This is the first endowment of its kind at this University, the income of the fund being devoted to the direct maintenance of the University.

The offer of an endowment of Rs. 6,000 from Mr. Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri for the foundation of an Avesta and Pahlavi Scholarship has been recommended by the Syndicate for the acceptance of the Senate.

An offer of Rs. 5,000 from the Secretary, Uttamram Narbheram Memorial Fund Committee, for establishing a Prize in the name of Mr. Uttamram, late Head Master, Kashiawar High School, is at present under the consideration of the Syndicate.

The following offers have also been made during the year :—

(1) An offer of an endowment of Rs. 30,000 from H. H. Aga Khan for the encouragement of the study of science among Mahomedans to commemorate the Jubilee of Lord Elvin.

(2) An offer of an endowment of Rs. 5,000 from the widow of the late Mr. Shantaram Narayan for the foundation of an English Prize in memory of her husband.

The fund of the Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize has been re-invested and is now in Government securities.

The Gilchrist Trustees have withdrawn the Gilchrist Scholarships from the Indian Universities. The Syndicate have already entered a protest against the proceeding and a further protest in accordance with a recent resolution of Senate will soon be sent to the Trustees.

The reductions in the stipends of scholarships, values of prizes, &c., rendered necessary by the reduction in the rate of interest on Government securities have been made.

Miscellaneous.—The application for the affiliation of this University to the University of Cambridge has been granted. Government have intimated their withdrawal of the annual grant to the University. The Senate passed a Resolution protesting against the withdrawal.

The report being adopted, they considered an offer of Rs. 6,000 in three and a-half per cent. Government paper from Mr. Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri, for the foundation of an Avesta and Pahalvi scholarship to be awarded to the Parsee candidate who passed the Intermediate examination for the degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks in Avesta and Pahlavi from among the Parsi candidates.

2. Candidates for the scholarship must forward their applications for it with their applications to appear at the Intermediate Examination for the degree of B.A., in connection with which the scholarship is awarded. (Vide Form).

3. The candidate to whom is awarded the scholarship must satisfy the Syndicate, within six weeks from the date of his election, that he has joined a College or Institution recognized by the University of Bombay; and must prosecute his studies for the degree of B.A., selecting "Language and Literature" as his optional subject with Avesta and Pahalvi as the second of the two languages comprising the group.

4. The stipend of the scholarship shall subject to a deduction of five per cent. to be contributed to the general fund of the University, be payable half-yearly by the University Registrar on a bill to be drawn by the head of such college, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the scholar is in regular attendance at the college, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the scholar discontinue his university studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the head of his College, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the scholarship forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the scholarship, during any year or part of a year, shall, subject to a deduction of five per cent. to be contributed to the general fund of the University, be added to the principal and shall be used for increasing the amount of the scholarship.

7. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the fund, provided the object for which the scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposal, which was carried unanimously.

The vice-Chancellor then dissolved the meeting.

ON March 3rd a sad fatality took place below West Ayton, near Scarborough, the victim being George Walton, aged twenty-two, a groom in the employ of Mr. James S. Darrell, the well-known horse breeder, of West Ayton. It would appear that in anticipation of a forthcoming point-to-point steeplechase in the vicinity, Mr. Cookson, a pupil of Mr. Darrell, Mr. Robin Hill, junior, of Brompton, with the deceased and two other grooms in the employ of Mr. Darrell, were riding a trial point-to-point to test the respective merits of the horses. A part of the course lay alongside of the river Derwent, and at a sharp bend Walton's horse went straight into the rapidly flowing stream. The unfortunate groom sank, and was carried along by the current, the horse regaining the bank unharmed. The body was brought to the surface some hours later a hundred yards below. Another horse also jumped into the river with its rider, but without any serious result.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT has been practically settled that the demarcation of the Mohmand Boundary shall not take place this spring.

MR. C. H. HILL has rejoined the Home Department as Under-Secretary. Mr. R. Nathan, who has been officiating for him, remains in the Secretariat on special duty.

MR. H. E. M. JAMES, the new Chairman of the Central Famine Fund, arrived in Allahabad on Thursday, on tour, to observe and report upon the manner in which the Charitable Fund is being expended.

GENERAL MORTON, Adjutant-General, arrived at Simla on Friday. Colonel Neville Chamberlain has taken up his officiating appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, vice Colonel Money, now acting in command of Allahabad District.

THE names of the Commissioners' Divisions of Upper Burma have been changed, each division in future bearing the name of the principal town. Thus the Northern Division becomes Mandalay Division; the Southern Dirison the Minbu Division; the Central Division the Sagaing Division, and the Eastern Division the Meiktila Division.

THE R. I. M. S. Investigator, which has been engaged on Survey in the Gulf of Martaban for the past few months, has completed her operations for the present, and leaves Rangoon in a few days for Bombay.

THE North-Western Railway returns show a slight increase for the week ended March 20th, the total earnings being Rs. 177,885 against Rs. 174,530. The total decrease for the year however, has reached the alarmingly high total of Rs. 57,43,745.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence has been received that the Calcutta Turf Club has disqualified Dustpan, who won the Umballa Stakes, and Mite, who won the Asiatic Stakes at the recent Umballa meeting, on objections raised as to the validity of their entries; and those races have been awarded respectively to Screen and Puff Ball.

THE General Committee of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society has appointed the Rev. Marshall Hartley as a special deputation to visit its churches and mission stations in Ceylon, India, and China. Mr. Hartley will preside at the quinquennial general synod of the Indian districts to be held early in 1898.

ON Thursday evening a telegram was received at Howrah Railway station from Chandernagore through the Calcutta Telegraph Office, saying that a suspected plague patient had started for Howrah by train from the French settlement. All passengers who arrived at Howrah in the evening were inspected, but no such patient was found. The matter was brought to the notice of the police in the French settlement and the railway police, but they denied having sent any message to the Howrah police, and they say the telegram was a hoax. The matter is under inquiry.

A ROBBERY was committed on Thursday night in the shop of S. K. Dass and Company, Esplanade Row, Calcutta, ornaments to the value of Rs. 50,000 being stolen. The shop was closed at the usual time on Thursday evening, and everything properly secured, and the proprietor had just returned home when he was informed that one of the glass windows of the shop had been broken and the centre glass show-case wrenched open, and that the entire contents of the show-case had been stolen. From another case one of the side glass panes had been partially unfixed and a number of valuable gold ornaments removed. The police were informed, but no clue has been obtained.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN E. WILKINSON, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Karnal, has been deputed by the Punjab Government to Bombay to study the treatment of plague by Dr. Yersin, as well as the prophylactic system of Professor Haffkine. At the same time Dr. Wilkinson will observe the measures which are being adopted in Bombay for stamping out the plague.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—The agitation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the inadequate pay of the Puisne Judges of the Calcutta High Court again leads us to refer to the condition of the Chief Court of the Pubjab. No member of the Calcutta Bench draws a salary under Rs. 45,000 per annum the Chief Justice being in receipt of Rs. 72,000. In the Punjab, on the other hand, there is a single scale of Rs. 42,000 per annum, and although the senior judge is now styled Chief Judge, his emoluments remain the same. It was, we believe, contemplated or proposed, towards the close of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's term of office, to attach another Rs. 6,000 a year to the Chief Judgeship, but any such increase of pay will now be deferred to the day when the Chief Court is constituted a High Court, a process which is being unduly delayed, and the delay cannot but act injuriously on its attractions.

THE attention of Collectors is directed by the Calcutta Board of Revenue to a fraud by a licensed stampvendor which has been worked for some time with great success. During 1895-96 batches of applications for the refund of the value of spoiled stamps were received almost every month at a sadar office by post. These applications, which were all forged, purported to have been signed by original applicants and all bore the words "care of stamp-vendor." The refund was duly allowed and the money sent, to be drawn subsequently by the stamp vendor, who represented himself as the agent of several applicants. It was established beyond doubt that the applications were forgeries and the stamp-vendor was committed for trial. Subsequent enquiry showed that in some instances time-expired stamps had been used in certain execution cases in the Munsif's Court, and in others that the stamp endorsements were in the name of others than those who were parties to the case. Apparently, the stamp-vendor had been buying up stamps and filing applications in forged names for refund, and had resold the stamps bought by him to private parties who had filed them in the civil court.

A DARING robbery of jewellery was committed in Lahore on last Monday night, the shop of Messrs. Kangiesser and Company on the mail being broken into, and property approximately valued at from ten to twelve thousand rupees stolen. The shop is a small one and is watched by two chowkidars and a large dog. The thieves entered the building by climbing up to a little ventilator near the roof and drooping into the shop. The first intelligence the proprietor had was the following morning early, when the sweeper reported that the shop side door was open. It then appeared that several cases, containing gold watches, bracelets, rings and other jewellery sat with diamonds and precious stones, had been rifled completely. Cases containing silver jewellery had not been tampered with, but a box containing watches and articles of jewellery left for repair was carried away. Police enquiries set on foot have resulted in a large number of small leather cases in which jewellery was enclosed being found in a well near Mozang. Further than this nothing has yet been discovered.

ONE Charles Gaussen, in the employ of the Calcutta Customs Department, was on Wednesday charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with obtaining money under false pretences. He had collected Rs. 200 from Kwong Yeu Sing and Co. on the pretence that it was for the Indian Famine Fund. The accused is at present on leave and it was alleged that he had amused himself by having a paper printed which bore the Government Coat-of-Arms and the words "Indian Charitable Famine Relief Fund: private subscriptions." On this list the accused entered imaginary donations purporting to have been made by Messrs. Harold and Co., Messrs. Bevan and Co., Dr. Lethbridge, and a number of others. This list he took to Kwong Yeu Sing and Co., who paid him Rs. 200 for the Indian Famine Fund. With this sum, the allegation continued, he purchased some clothes and paid Rs. 100 for the deck passage to Liverpool on the s.s. Senator, which vessel sailed on the 1st April. After some evidence had been recorded the case was adjourned.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE following cases were heard yesterday at the Bombay Criminal Sessions before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee, and a common jury.

TRAVERSE OR POSTPONEMENT.

With reference to the case (not in the calendar) against Rattanchand Sarcaram, for making a false charge before a presidency magistrate, Mr. Russell, on behalf of the accused, applied to his lordship to traverse the case or postpone the trial till Friday next. The hearing would probably occupy two days, and both the prosecution and the defence wanted a postponement.

His lordship: From the papers handed me by the Clerk of the Crown, it is conceivable that the case might go over three days. Can you not take it on Thursday, so as to finish it at the end of the week? It would be a pity to take it into another week.

Mr. Russell: Then I must be ready on Thursday morning to suit your lordship's convenience.

His lordship: It is for the public convenience. I will sit in the Insolvency Court on Wednesday, and take up this case on Thursday morning. Were you concerned in the case in the Police Court, Mr. Russell?

Mr. Russell: I was not, my lord.

His lordship: That is another difficulty. The clerk of the Crown tells me that copies of the depositions will not be ready by Thursday. Will Monday suit you?

Mr. Russell: Monday will suit me very well.

His lordship: Very well, let the trial be adjourned till Monday, at 11 o'clock. I say, 11 o'clock, because, many of the jurors reside at present in the suburbs on account of the plague. We will hear the case on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT HOUSE-BREAKING.

Jacka Lakha was charged with an attempt to commit house-breaking in a shop in Bapu Khote Street, on the evening of the 17th February last. Ramchandra Narahan lived on the first storey of the house, while some tenants, who lived on the upper storeys, had left on account of the plague. As Ramchandra was reading a newspaper in his room about 8 o'clock on the evening in question, he heard a noise as of a chain being removed down stairs. He took up a lantern, and on going down with a friend, he saw the prisoner run out of the passage into the street, dropping something out of his hand. He and his friend pursued the thief. A sepoy, coming from the direction of the Null Bazaar chowkey, arrested the accused. They all returned to the house, where they found that a staple of the door of the shop of a Marwaree, a tenant who had left Bombay on account of the plague, had been wrenched off and was hanging by the chain. The door of the shop had been fastened with two chains and two padlocks. On the ground at the bottom of the staircase were found some nails and bars, such as are used by burglars. The accused was then taken away in police custody.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

TWO CLEVER ROGUES.

Shaik Rahim Shaik Cassum was charged with theft of two currency notes for ten rupees each from the pocket of Rama Ssedoo, an ignorant Maratha; and Mattoo Vasanjee, with dishonestly receiving stolen property.

On the evening of the 14th February last, the complainant went to the Null Bazar with some property, where he had two currency notes for ten rupees each in his right hand pocket. The first prisoner threw some curds upon himself and held the complainant by his shirt, accusing him of having thrown the curds upon him out of his pot. At the same time, the first accused extracted the notes out of his pocket, and handed them to the second accused, who ran away. Complainant shouted out for a sepoy, and firmly held the first accused until a policeman came up and took charge of the accused. The second accused was brought to the police chowkey about 4 o'clock the next morning, when the complainant recognised him.

The jury unanimously found the first prisoner guilty, and the second not guilty. His lordship sentenced the first prisoner, an old offender, to rigorous imprisonment for three years. The second was discharged.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 11 o'clock, on Monday next.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 5TH OF APRIL, 1897.

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has decreased briskly in the Punjab and at Allahabad, Jhansi and Saugor, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate. Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bhuj, Khandwa, and Secunderabad, 14 at Surat, and 12 at Veraval, Ghadechi, and Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in large defect of the mean of the season at Sirsa, Delhi, Jacobabad, Raipur, and Surat, and the minimum similarly so at Harwar and Coconada. Rainfall has been slight to the shade was 104° at Amraoti and Sholapur, and the lowest 63° at Sirsa and Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Berar, Mysore, and Ceylon, and at Rajkot, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Cochin Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Negapatam. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin, and a few drops at Jeypore, Ajmere, Raipur, Negapatam, and Colombo. Pressure being abnormally low in Central Provinces, and the skies densely clouded, the weather there is in an unsettled condition. Conditions are favourable for local showers in the North-West and Central Provinces and Rajputana at southerly stations in the Madras Presidency and Ceylon.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

Monday.—The barometer has risen slowly over the peninsula and north of Bombay, and has fallen elsewhere. Readings remain high over North-West India, but high pressure area noticed over West Bengal dissapiared. A large irregularly shapedlow pressure area overlies the Gangetic Plain, and more central parts of the country. Winds are somewhat less and irregular than they were yesterday, the directions being generally northerly over the western and southerly over the eastern half of the Indian region, the force being fresh and squally all over the more central parts of the country and Gujarat. The mean temperature has been steaday, in most of the provinces; but a rise has taken place over North-West

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5.

REUTER'S latest advices by wire calling for notice in this column having been chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, our news this evening is almost entirely of a local nature.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts.....	55,000	Nil	Nil
" Exports to U. Kingdom.	43,000	"	"
" Continent	39,000	"	"
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	6,217,000	"	"
" exports to U. K. do. ...	2,743,000	"	"
" " to Continent do. ...	2,336,000	"	"
" Stock in the Ports	700,000	"	"

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	3,480,000	Nil	Nil
" Surats	233,000	"	"

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	1,281,000	Nil	Nil
" London	6,000	"	"
American Afloat.....	90,000	"	"
East Indian "	110,000	"	"
Total ...	14,87,000	"	"
Price of Middling-Americans ...	4d.	"	"
" Good Dhollera.....	3 12-32d.	"	"
Difference.....	7-8d.	"	"

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	6,33,931
" " Branches.....	Dec.	"	18,82,222
Other "	Inc.	"	20,58,259
Government Securities	Inc.	"	66,499
Other authorised "	unchanged		
Loans.....	Dec.	"	15,91,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased.....	Inc.	"	6,10,017
Balances with other Banks.....	Inc.	"	3,25,041
Cash.....	Dec.	"	5,06,019

From the foregoing figures it will be noticed that the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day again disclosed a decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance of some 5 lakhs, compared with a diminution at the end of the previous week of only ¼ of a lakh. In Private Deposits an increase of 20¼ lakhs is shown, and in Bills Discounted one of 6 lakhs; while in Loans a decrease of nearly 16 lakhs is disclosed. There has been a diminution of over 18¾ lakhs in Public Deposits at the Branches, and one of 6¼ lakhs in those at the head office. In Government Securities there has been an increase of a little more than ¼ lakh.

The Cotton market opened quiet this morning, but in the afternoon a few buyers came out, and Fine Bengal was sold at Rs. 158. Speculators are willing to settle their Bhownugger contracts for good, May delivery, at Rs. 177, but not more than Rs. 175-6-0 can be obtained. Official quotations for Broach are unchanged, but all other descriptions are Re. 1 higher.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets continue very quiet, with little or nothing doing and prices about the same as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows:—

Cotton	10,148 bales.
Wheat	4,511 cwts.
Linseed	2,544 "
Rapeseed	2,385 "
Gingellyseed	1,091 "
Poppyseed	701 "
Groundnuts	1,192 "
Castorseed	1,908 "
Rice	54,800 "

FREIGHTS have been very dull, and only a small business is reported.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate enquiry for remittance ready and forward, but Merchants' Bills were scarce. During the day rates gave way 1-32d., all round, and closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Francs do.	1-50½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a quiet market, and quotations which at opening were given at 101¼ and 101½ for Money and Account, respectively, continued at the same level to the close, for 3½ per Cents, and for Threes 97½ was quoted.

SHARES.—No business has been reported to-day, and prices are unchanged generally.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.
Good Dhollera..... 3 12-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
2½ per cent. Consols..... 111 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes..... 102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 93 1-16
Bar Silver 28 3-8
The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, APRIL 4.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left, this day, for Bombay.

APRIL 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ceylon (extra) left here for London, this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Coromandel arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 3rd April compared with the Statement of 27th March, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 27. Rs.	April 3. Rs.
Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	57,31,927	50,94,026
Do. do. at Branches	68,65,463	49,83,241
Other Deposits	2,53,42,180	2,74,03,449
Post Bills	8,401	8,323
Credits, undrawn	19,67,648	17,80,050
Rs...	5,61,16,619	5,54,66,109
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,01,94,800	1,02,61,239
Other authorised Securities	39,88,138	39,88,138
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	65,17,073	69 62,169
Loans do. do. do.	1,30,27,338	1,14,31,278
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	1,07,31,050	1,13,41,057
Dead Stock	4,12,416	4,12,415
Stamps and Stationery	21,905	21,777
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,85,135	4,90,776
Cash	1,10,58 839	1,05,52,220
Rs..	5,61,16 699	5,54,66,109

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th April, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	5	2	42 p.m.	...	21
Suez	5	2	55 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th April, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	38	..	1
" Karachi	..	10	..	1
" Madras	..	15	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Tali and Yunnan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOWARD—March 29, at Gya, the wife of W. J. Howard, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.
MILLER—March 14, at Azra, the wife of Lieutenant E. S. Miller, P. W. O., Aligarh, of a daughter (Care Marieb).
ROOME—March 21, at Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan, the wife of Captain H. N. Roome, 7th Bombay Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MORRIS—SWYNY—March 29, at St. John's Church, Mirzapore, by the Rev. J. B. Cockin, M. A., Thomas Walter Morris, Indian Civil Service, to Florence Lillian Whalfred, daughter of the late J. A. Swyny, Esq., Survey Department.

DEATHS.

FOX—March 27, at Jullundur, Agnes Kate, the beloved daughter of Surgeon G. L. Fox, Retired List.
HENRY—April 1, at Darjiling, Jean Winifred, youngest child of E. R. Henry, C. S., aged 8 months.
HOWARD—March 21, at Gaya, R. G. Howard, Esq., late Manager of the Deo Estates.
WALLACE—March 30, at Ootacamund, Samuel Graham Wallace, Proprietor, West End Laboratory.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1897.

THE report of the Departmental Committee appointed by Lord George Hamilton in November last to get at the facts in regard to the diffusion and intensity of contagious diseases in the British Army in India, has been submitted to Parliament. The Committee consisted of Lord Onslow, chairman, Sir James Peile, Surgeon-Major-General Taylor, and Surgeon-Colonel J. Richardson, Mr. F. W. Newmarch acting as secretary. This eminently business Committtee was not asked to consider or propose any remedy for the evils that have increased disastrously during the last few years, and they have not suggested any. Their business was to examine and sift the official returns of contagious diseases affecting the British troops in India, and to report what changes have taken place in recent years in their prevalence, character, and intensity. They were also instructed to obtain and report any information available with regard to the prevalence, character, and intensity of such diseases in foreign armies. On both aspects of the question a mass of authentic information has been obtained and placed before Parliament and the country. The immediate result has been that the Government have declared it impossible to acquiesce in the continuance of the state of things now existing. The despatch of the Government of India on the subject has elicited this declaration, but strong as the representations made by the Viceroy-in-Council are understood to be, they can but support, they can scarcely add to the proofs accumulated in the report of the Committee and its appendices, that it is impossible to defer action, if the strength and efficiency of the army are of any importance to the Empire. We can do no more than briefly indicate the general results set forth in the report, but the lesson conveyed will be sufficiently clear without going into unnecessary detail.

A historical survey of the prevalence of these contagious diseases in India shows that there was a great increase in the years immediately following the Mutiny of 1858-1861. It was apparently attributable to the large reinforcements of new and inexperienced troops to the Army in India during those years. The number of troops increased from 21,288 to 60,977, of whom sixteen per cent. were mere boys, under twenty years of age. The recommendations of the Royal Commission into the sanitary condition of the Army in India led to the introduction of Lock Hospitals in 1865, which were gradually extended down to 1872. The system remained in full force to 1884. In January of the following year it was partially suspended until 1887, and totally abolished in 1888. From 1861 to 1867 there was a marked decline in contagious diseases; and there was a tendency to increase from that year until 1873, when the increase became rapid until 1884. After the final closing of the hospitals in 1888, the rate of increase was so alarming, that in 1890 an Act was passed to establish Cantonment hospitals for the reception and treatment of diseases of every kind. The agitation in England proved so strong, that telegraphed orders from the Secretary of State left the army a helpless prey to disease of the worst type. The increased prevalence of these diseases from 1873 was due to the introduction of the short-service system, which augmented the yearly arrivals of new troops, all very young, and the larger proportion of unmarried men. The greater prevalence of disease was ingeniously attributed by the Purity Committees to the operation of the preventive measures that were really keeping it in check. Resolutions of the House of Commons, and the timidity of the Home Government deprived the State of the means of action which have protected foreign armies from the fate impending over the troops in this country. In 1895, after a rapid and continuous rise, consequent on the abandonment of sanitary measures in 1892-3, 536'8 per thousand of the British troops in India were attacked by contagious diseases, especially by that of the most virulent type. Throughout the year three thousand and two hundred men were constantly in hospital. That figure, high as it is, gives no adequate idea of the extent to which the effective strength of the army was diminished. A large proportion of men nominally cured and returned to duty, were unfit for active service, and had to stand aside when the field force for Chitral had to be constituted. Eight per cent. had to be rejected from that cause; another five per cent. had to be transferred from the field hospitals to the large hospitals during that short campaign.

These appalling figures mean that out of a force of 71,000, nearly 9,000 are unfit for service beyond the frontiers from this one cause. But that does not exhaust the evil. Considerable sickness and inefficiency result from rheumatism, dysentery, heart disease, and the like, which have their origin in the same source. The invalids sent home fill the wards of Netley hospital with wrecks of men. Dr. H. R. Whitehead, in charge of the surgical division of that hospital, observes that contagious disease is a more frequent cause of invaliding from India and the colonies than formerly, and that it has assumed a more malignant type. "No one can imagine a sadder sight than the reception here of a batch of poor fellows suffering from this disease, from one of the troopships, utterly broken down in health . . . objects of disgust and loathing to themselves and all around them. Patients have been in the hospital for two or three years unfit to mix even with their fellows, and if they have ultimately left this hospital alive have done so completely crippled and so permanently injured as to render their lives a misery to themselves and their chances of earning a livelihood quite hopeless." Dr. Whitehead makes the pertinent observation that when we consider we are dealing with a controllable disease, the wanton waste of good material and the ultimate ruin caused by it become most painfully apparent. Unhappily the misery does not always end with the life of these victims of a dire but preventible disease. The Committee points to the baneful influence of the prevalence of this disease, contracted in the unprotected cantonments of India upon the health of the population at home. The danger, the report affirms, is not confined to the Netley invalids, but extends to the large and continually increasing number of men who retain the seeds of constitutional disease in their system to be transmitted to the next generation. Thirteen thousand soldiers annually return to England from India. The great majority of these have suffered from contagious disease during their period of service in this country. The report adds that "the present condition of the army in India, with the enormous prevalence of contagious disease which has been shown to exist, yearly sending some thousands of men infected with a constitutional taint is a great and growing source of danger to the whole community." Who can doubt it? The practical question now is whether the rules in the making at the India Office will be stringent and effectual or hating and nugatory.

MR. A. J. DUNLOP, senior member of the Hyderabad Board of Revenue, in the latest of his reports on the subject of scarcity in the Nizam's dominions, deals with the question of the large exports of grain now going on to British districts. Even at the time the famine was only anticipated, prices were forced up to near famine rates in Hyderabad, and the grain-dealers so held to their stocks that it was with difficulty the local markets were supplied with enough food for the people. Exports decreased by forty-nine thousand maunds, while the imports increased by eighty-five thousand in a month, and in the Fasli month, ending in the middle of November, the volume of import trade had reached the unprecedentedly high figure of 1,80,000. When rain fell in Hyderabad, prices dropped; imports fell to thirty thousand maunds monthly, but the exports continued to grow. Taking the average of the last twenty-one years, Mr. Dunlop shows the export of grain from the Nizam's territory to be 20,90,000 per annum. At present rates the total bids fair to be increased by fifty per cent. this year. Though under ordinary circumstances this would matter very little, under the existing conditions, as Mr. Dunlop states, it is impossible not to feel some concern at the large exports that are taking place. The new crops only promise eight annas at the most, and Mr. Dunlop believes all the new jowari will be exported unless some method of checking this be adopted. It is only with respect to jowari that any restriction would be desirable, that grain forming the staple food of the people. The policy of his Highness' Government, following that of the Government of India, is one of non-interference with trade. In September last, when there was a general scare of famine, his Highness' Government decided and notified that there was to be no interference with trade, and although this order was in some few instances disregarded by local officers, which necessitated its reiteration in a stricter form with a threat of punishment if it were disregarded, there has been generally no restriction on trade, a statement which is confirmed by the figures showing the exports. Mr. Dunlop asked that the whole subject be taken seriously and fully into consideration by the Board of Revenue, and this being done, a representation was made to his Highness that Bombay has been depending largely on imports from Hyderabad, and the Resident suddenly enquired as to how long supplies were likely to continue. No reply could be given to that question, for, notwithstanding Mr. Dunlop's reluctant suggestion, the Nizam declines to interfere, and the Minister has again laid it down that there shall be no interference with the natural course of trade. Unfortunately, however, various talukdars and tahsildars have interfered with trade, though not by prohibitory exports. They forced the banias to sell at ten seers the rupee instead of eight, and a riot was very narrowly averted. Prices are likely to rise again this month, and Mr. Dunlop warns talukdars and tahsildars that interference will have the effect of enhancing the difficulties rather than diminishing them. And he now concludes that the best thing which could happen for Hyderabad is a fall in grain prices in British India; failing that, such a rise in local prices as would check exports. It is better, he thinks, that this rise in prices should come at once and check exports before the grain all goes away, than that it should occur later, when there is an insufficient stock of grain left. The Revenue officers, therefore, are carefully warned not to interfere with prices, as some of them did before when there was a fear of famine. Meantime, they are to take steps to collect reliable information regarding stocks of grain as early as possible, lest Hyderabad suffer from famine in the early future as a consequence of over-exportation.

A CONTROVERSY has sprung up with reference to the discovery of the birth-place of Buddha. Surgeon-Major L. A. Waddell's feelings have been somewhat wounded by Sir George Birdwood having bestowed all the praise for that interesting find on Dr. Fuhrer, of the Survey of India, and writes home from Calcutta to point out his share in the matter. The Resident Physician of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, which is, we believe, the Surgeon-Major's designation, says that he was the first to show that the long lost site lay certainly in the Nepal Terai, a few miles to the north of the Nigliva pillar, where it has been found. He urged the Government of India, in view of the immense historical importance of the subject, to obtain the sanction of the Maharaja of Nepal for full exploration and excavation. When this sanction was secured through Colonel Wylie, the Resident at the Nepal Court, the Bengal Government applied for Surgeon-Major Waddell's services for a few months for this work, but as no one was available to take his place, then—and only then—was Dr. Fuhrer sent to carry out his indications. Sir George Birdwood courteously acknowledges Dr. Waddell's learned labours in the elucidation of the modern Buddhism of Northern India," but as is his wont he manfully stands to his guns. The simple matter-of-fact answer, he says, is that it was Dr. Fuhrer who made the actual discovery of the site of the ancient Kapilavastu, and not Dr. Waddell. Dr. Fuhrer was apparently not even led to the discovery by "Dr. Waddell's prescient paper, read before the Bengal branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on May 11 last, but directly by the indication afforded by Hiuen Tsiang, 1,200 years ago, and indirectly by the consensus of every authority on the subject, including Dr. Waddell, during the passing generation of Buddhistic scholars. Sir George adds:—"Personally, I would have far preferred to concede Dr. Waddell's claim, but it is impossible to get over the fact that Dr. Fuhrer found and sent home the inscription translated by Buhler, identifying the site, and Dr. Waddell did not. This is the whole *crux*." It is to be hoped that this little difference will not revive the bitter war that to the edification of the unlearned, divided the Orientalists of the world into two camps a few years ago.

WE mentioned some time ago that the Trustees of the Port had embarked upon a scheme prepared by the Chairman for the rehousing of their permanent staff receiving wages of not more than Rs. 16 a month. We are glad to state that the work upon the first block of buildings on the Argyll Road, north of the Elphinstone Overbridge, is being pushed on with great vigour, so that the place may be ready for occupation by the commencement of the monsoon. It is expected that by that time accommodation will have been provided for some 300 employes of the Trust and their families. Meanwhile the executive have under consideration the question of providing dwellings for a class of workers who, while not directly in their employ, are none the less essential to the conduct of the shipping trade of the Port. We refer to the Dock labourers, the stevedores and others who carry on the loading and unloading of vessels in Bombay. In the case of both classes of tenements, overcrowding will be prevented by the enforcement of rules prescribing the number of people the rooms can accommodate upon the basis of an allowance of so much cubic space to each person. Schools, dispensaries, and other conveniences will be provided, so that the scheme is calculated not only to give the poor workers healthy quarters, such as they have not been able to obtain hitherto, but also to improve their condition of life. The Trustees do not expect to profit by the venture; so long as it is self-supporting, they will feel that the more comfortable surroundings of their employes will fully compensate for the effort made. In this matter the Trustees are acting in accordance with the progressive policy that has throughout characterised their successful administration.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening, when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy conferred the degrees on successful graduates in different faculties. The convocation was very poorly attended. An offer of Rs. 6,000 from Mr. Sorabji Framji Bhownaggree to found a scholarship to be awarded to a Parsee student passing in Pahalvi language, which is has recognised in University curriculum as an oriental language, was excepted with thanks in motion of Prof. Hathornthwaite, seconded by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji. It may be mentioned that a number of graduates who have left Bombay owing to the plague were granted degrees in absentee.

THE Marine Court Martial held to enquire into the causes that led to the stranding and wreck of the R. I. M. Warren Hastings, closed yesterday, with an address of defence by Commander Holland, who, in a most impressive manner, told the court that the loss of the Warren Hastings was caused by no negligence or default on his part, but by a conjunction of circumstances which he could not foresee and which were entirely beyond the control of humanbeings. The vessel was most carefully navigated by him as had been proved by the several witnesses examined by the courts. To his mind it was the volcano that affected the compasses. They were keeping a sharp look-out for the land and they thought they could see at least a mile a-head when they were just passing through a squall and shortly before the vessel struck. In the latter part of his able speech, Commander Holland was greatly moved, and it cast him an effort to continue his remarks. He said that had he engaged the services of a barrister, he would have made a more eloquent speech in his defence, calling the attention of the court to their responsibility. After a disaster of this kind, it was often easy enough in the light of after-knowledge to say, "had such and such a course of action been taken, nothing would have happened," but he earnestly requested the court to place themselves in his position at the time of the wreck, and then say whether he was not justified in having no reason for anxiety as to the safety of the vessel. The court took time to consider judgment.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. George Cotton was elected President for the ensuing year. The Hon. Mr. Sayani, who made the proposal, observed that Mr. Cotton was a well-known citizen and a prominent member of Society. D

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKS SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The most intense zeal and eagerness to fight prevail among the Turkish troops in Thessaly.

Everything is ready for an advance to the Greco-Turkish frontier within an hour after the receipt of telegraphic orders from head-quarters.

The Turkish troops are well supplied in every respect.

THE BLOCKADE AGAIN POSTPONED.

The *Daily Chronicle* publishes a telegram from Athens stating that the blockade of the Greek Coasts has been postponed for several days, owing to an impending proposal from France.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE PIRÆUS.

The Foreign Admirals at Canea have been ordered to proceed with the blockade of the Piræus, and are now studying a combined plan of action.

RUSSIAN WARNINGS TO GREECE.

The semi-official Journal de St. Petersburg states that the continued aggressive attitude of Greece renders the blockade of the Piræus imperative, and adds that if Greece rushes into war the Powers will never allow her to reap any advantage therefrom.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 5.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 26th ult., left here, for Bombay, at 12 noon, to-day.

ACCIDENT TO A RIVER STEAMER.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, APRIL 5.

An alarming catastrophe befel the river steamer Loobit, belonging to the River Steam Navigation Company, on Friday evening, near Shut Not station on the Megna, between Chandpur and Naraingunge. At about 4 p.m., it commenced to blow very hard, the wind being accompanied by enormous hailstones. The serang attempted to anchor, but she got broadside on to the wind when she gave a list to one side. The passengers on board, who are variously estimated at from two to three hundred, all crowded to the side to see what was the matter. A general panic ensued, and water began to come over the side. Very soon the fires were put out, and ultimately the vessel went down. It was at first reported that over 100 lives had been lost, but later accounts seem to show that the disaster was attended by little, if any, loss of life.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

Special telegrams from London to the *Indian Daily News*, dated April 4, state that there is no startling change in the situation in South-Eastern Europe. The Greek press is clamouring for war.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, M. Harotanx stated that the assertion that the Cretans in the interior of the island would reject the proposed autonomy was unfounded.

The absence of Lord Salisbury from London at the present juncture forms the subject of several complaints.

There are signs of further trouble with reference to the Armenians who are reported to be placing themselves in the way of bringing about further outbreaks.

RELEASE OF SIR F. WILLOUGHBY.

Sir F. Willoughby, one of the officers concerned in the Jameson raid, has been released from Holloway Gaol.

CALCUTTA TRADE RETURNS.

During the last week the imports of food grains into Calcutta exceeded the exports by 1,63,000 maunds.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

LORD SANDHURST RETURNS TO BOMBAY.

POONA, APRIL 5.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst returns to Bombay from Nasik to-morrow morning. His Excellency will most probably leave Bombay for Mahableshwar on the 12th or 13th instant.

The Mahableshwar week begins from the 10th May. Races will be held on the 11th and 13th May.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 41 new cases and three deaths in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 24.

In the Special Plague Hospital 23 were admitted; 21 died, leaving 232 under treatment. In the Hindu hospital 5 were admitted, one died, and 27 remain under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 7 were admitted; 6 died, leaving 63 under treatment.

The Military Search party resumed their work in the city, cantonment, and the suburban limits. In the city 4,103 Houses were searched; 44 houses were fumigated; and 186 lime-washed. Eleven cases and one corpse were discovered by the search party, and six by the Cavalry men patrolling in the night.; the Munscipal Medical inspectors discovered 14 cases.

The Cantonment Plague Committee reported eight houses where cases occurred unfit for human habitation; seven houses requiring ventilation, and four houses not to be used for ten days.

In the cantonment four cases and one death was recorded; in the suburban limits there was no case.

THEFT AT THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

RANGOON, APRIL 5.

This morning, when the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was opened it was discovered that a sum of Rs. 75,000 had been abstracted from the safe, besides a cheque for Rs. 15,000. The lock had not apparently been tampered with, the safe being found securely closed. The key of the large safe was always placed in a wooden box, and locked away in a smaller safe. An attempt had been made to force open the wooden box, but the small safe showed no signs of having been tempered with. The book in which the numberr of rates were kept was taken; which, seeing that Rs. 72,000 of the money taken was in notes, makes the attempt to detect the theft difficult. The numbers of many of the notes, however, are said to be known to the Customers, they having sent the numbers to the bank when they heard of the theft. Suspicion has fallen on the manager's Native servant, who has disappeared. He is said to have left Rangoon by yesterday's mail steamer.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Much interest is felt in Rangoon in the nominating for the Legislative Council, which comes into being on the 1st May. No nominations have yet been made, either of a official or non-official member, nor has it even been settled how the seats will be allocated amongst the various communities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 4.

12 p.m.	77·2

MONDAY.—APRIL 5.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	81·8
2 p.m.	84·0
6 p.m.	83·5

THE LOSS OF THE R. I. M. STEAMER WARREN HASTINGS.

CAPTAIN P. J. FALLE, R. I. M., again presided at the sitting of the Indian Marine Court of Enquiry, which assembled at the Government Dockyard, Fort, yesterday, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the wreck of the Warren Hastings, troopship, and for the purpose of trying Commander Gerald Holland, D.S.O., Commander of that vessel, Lieutenant Thomas Johnstone Walker, Navigating Officer, and Lieutenant Walker George Windham, Officer of the Watch, on a charge of while on the voyage from Cape Town, Africa, to the Island of Mauritius, between the 6th and 14th January last, when entrusted with the safe navigation of the vessel, negligently and by default suffered the said ship to be stranded and totally lost on the morning of the 14th January, 1897, off Saint Phillips on the south-east coast of the Island of Reunion, Commander W. Chandler again appeared to prosecute, Colonel Prideaux was the Judge-Advocate-General, the members of the Court in addition to Captain Falle, the President, comprising Commander T. G. R. Finny; Commander G. A. Rose, Commander T. A. L. de Barry and Lieutenant R. W. W. Gordon.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Commander Holland then read the following statement in defence of the charges preferred against him, and in doing so, said:—In defending myself against the charge of "negligently and by default suffering the Royal Indian Marine Ship Warren Hastings to be lost," I will endeavour to be as brief as possible, putting before the Court all the necessary facts, and all the information I possess in the matter. I trust that this statement, together with the evidence given by the different witnesses called, will prove to the Court's satisfaction, that the loss of the Warren Hastings was caused by no negligence, or default of mine, but by a conjunction of circumstances, which I could not foresee, and entirely beyond my control. From the time of the departure of the vessel from Bombay until the time of the wreck, the vessel was, I submit, most carefully navigated. Evidence of this has been given by the different witnesses called by the Court, our observations and reckoning, and the methods of navigating the vessel, have been carefully examined and found correct, and I do not propose to call any further witnesses on this point. When the vessel had left Cape Town, I traced this course north of Reunion, and south of Reunion, and found the latter distance shorter by about 20 miles. I decided to pass to the southward of the island, because it was the most direct route, and also because the normal current in those parts sets to the south-westward, and consequently would set me on to the land if I went to the northward, and away from the land when passing south of it; and this in the event of thick weather, was a very important factor to consider. In fixing on 8 miles off the S. E. corner of the island as the proper position for which to set the course, I was influenced by—1stly, the great height of the land, (10,000 feet), which should be visible from a great distance; 2ndly, the great depth of water close to the land, making it safe to pass within a quarter of a mile of it; 3rdly, the probability that owing to the normal southerly and westerly current the vessel would be set away from the land; 4thly, that eight miles off would take her outside the local current limits. There are three principal points to which I will refer. 1. The currents. 2. The fog and mist caused by the volcano. 3. The possibility of the compasses having been affected by the volcano or land. The usual current which a vessel may expect, when bound from the Cape to Mauritius, after passing the south end of Madagascar, is a south-westerly one, the force of which according to all available information, is on an average, 24 or 25 miles a day; vide the Admiralty Sailing Directions for the Islands in the Indian Ocean, westward of longitude 80° E., including Madagascar page 42. This is part of the great equatorial current. The sailing Directions descriptions of it is as follows:—The velocity of the equatorial current varies greatly, but an average rate may be taken as between 24 and 25 miles a day. In the vicinity of the Mauritius it divides forming two great streams, one towards the north end of Madagascar and the other towards Cape Saint Mary." These sailing directions, corrected up to date of departure from Bombay, were on board the Warren Hastings, and were used in the navigation of the vessel.

THE VOYAGE.

The Warren Hastings, after passing Madagascar, experienced on the 12th and 13th January, southerly current, though not of the strength mentioned in the Sailing Directions, the amounts being, on the 12th, 10 miles south, and on the 13th, 6 miles south. As the average strength is said to be 24 miles a day, it was natural to conclude that we were getting the equitorial stream at its weakest. The French schooner Esperance made the land on the east side of Reunion on the 13th January, 1897, and the following is the masters experience of the current:—"I made the land on the east side of the island, at about 6 o'clock in the evening of January the 8th, 1897, having come from Fort Dauphin in Madagascar. I only saw the land a very short distance off. During three days I had very light winds and I encountered during that time a strong ourrent to the E. S. E." That is an extract from the letter of the master of the French schooner Esperance to the Port Captain, Pointe de Galet Harbour, Reunion Island, dated January 20th 1897, forwarded with my reports to the Director of the Royal Indian Marine. This schooner was therefore for three days, 8th to 11th January, off the S. E. Corner of the island, and having light winds was unable to make nothing owing to the strong east-south-easterly current. The wind when it freshened a little enabled the schooner to approach the land when the wind died away again, she was drifted away by the current. The British steamer Oronsay of Glasgow, official No. 93391, bound from the north end of Madagascar, Cape Amber, to Rennion (January 30th to February 5th) was set to the westward a great deal, average 25 miles a day, and when in the latitude of Reunion she experienced a strong south-westerly current. These would be the normal currents in those latitude for the northern part of the equatorial current which is divided by the island of Mauritius flows west and north-westerly to Madagascar, and striking the coast there about Saint Mary's Island follows it up to the northward. This would account for the westerly current experienced by the Oronsay till she arrived in the latitude of Reunion, when the south-westerly current is accounted for by the vessel coming into the influence of the southern stream of the equatorial current, which flows from the Mauritius past Reunion Island to Cape Saint Mary, south end of Madagascar. This vessel therefore experienced almost the exact currents laid down in the sailing directions. The experience of these two vessels proves that both before and after the wreck of the Warren Hastings the normal southerly currents were flowing.

AN UNUSUAL CURRENT.

The strong northerly current experienced by the Warren Hastings was undoubtedly a most unusual current in that part of the world, one which we had no reason to expect and was most probably caused by distant cyclone. The only evidence procurable, of cyclone having passed at a distance about this time, is the fall of a 22 (corrected) in the barometer, noted on the Warren Hastings, the barometer at Mauritius on the same day being 14 below the normal, and there having been observed much thunder and lightning from south to south-west of that island at the same time, vide the observations taken at the Mauritius Observatory on this day, (attached hitherto), and the rising, at 10 a.m. on the 14th January 1897, at Reunion, of the rollers termed by the inhabitants Ras de Marse, which swept the wreck from end to end, making it unsafe for the salvage party to remain any longer on board. In the sailing direction before quoted, at page 281, the rollers are said to be caused by a hurricane passing at a distance, and I submit that these sollers alone, apart from the fall in the barometer, are strong presumptive evidenre of the passage south of the Island of a cyclenic disturbance. The reversal of the ordinary currents is also certifiedto by Lieutenant Barre, Lieutenant of the Port at Saint Pierre, and Captain Berth, Captain of the Port at Pointe de Galets Harbour. These two officials of the island of Reunion, have all the tidal and current observations under their charge, and the latter says, with reference to the existence ordinarily of a southerly current, and my course:—"I confess that in his place with my experience of the navigation of these parts, I should not have hesitated to believe in currents setting south-easterly." Had the normal currents been flowing, the course set on the Warren Hastings would have taken her 12 to 13 miles away from the land at least. To have set a course to pass further from it would have precluded the possibility of sighting the island and accurately fixing the position before altering the course for the Mauritius. The land of Reunion being very high, the highest peak, the Piton des Neiges, being 10,069 feet, and the Volcano 8613 feet above sea level, should ordinarily be seen from very far, and it is, I know, difficult for any one who was not present at the time, to imagine that it would be possible for a vessel to get on shore there even at night, if a proper look out was kept. Yet a most vigilant look-out was kept on the Warren Hastings.

THE LOOK-OUT.

There were three men on the look-out, one on the fore-castle head, and one on each side of the bridge, and all three were alert and keeping a good look-out for land, which they had been told might be sighted any time after midnight. In addition to these men there were on the bridge, myself, the navigating Leutenant, and the officer of the watch, Lieutenant Windham. On going on deck I had all the electric lights forward of the bridge switched off, so as to have nothing interfering with our view ahead. All of us were doing our best to keep a sharp look-out, and yet we saw nothing of the land, not alone before striking, but even after the ship was on the rocks. Then although the vessel was close to large boulders, and had the cliffs and high land of the island, distant only 60 yards from the foremast, (measured afterwards), we could see from the bridge absolutely nothing. Before striking we did not realise that the darkness was so intense. We thought we could see atleast a mile, that we were just running through a squall, like the many others we had passed through, and knowing that the land of the south coast of Reunion could safely be approached within a quarter of a mile. I had no anxiety whatever as to the safety of the vessel's course. At 1-30 a.m. it was clear, and Lieutenent Windham, the officer of the watch reported that no land was then in sight, but that there was a heavy bank of clouds on the port beam. Knowing that high land attracts clouds, I thought taking everything into consideration, that most probably the island was there and that we were going to pass well away from it, and should hardly see it. In thinking we were able to see well shed of the ship, we were received by what, can only describe as a false horizon, caused by the steam and smoke from the volcanor, which being unable to escape upwards owing to the heavy rain, was forced down over the land and adjacent sea to a short distance above the sea, its lower edge forming a straight and clearly defined line parallel to the surface of the sea. In the darkness and with the heavy rain falling, this appeared to us to be the horizon, indistinct but sufficiently marked to make us think we could see ahead alright.

THE EFFECT OF THE VOLCANO.

I saw this cl oud bank effect a few nights after the wreck, when leaving Reunion Island in the s.s. Lalpoora, and the following extract from a letter from H. M.'s Consul at Reunion, offers an explanation of this phenomenon. Writing on the character of the lava ejected from the Volcano, the Consul says:—"It is on this occasion what is technically known as 'cindery lava,' and highly charged with water which not only condenses and causes copious rains, but also produces heavy mists of vapour which hang about the land, more or less low, but rarely reach out to sea, or descend to sea level, and to a vessel at sea from a false horison." There can, I think, be no doubt that the Volcano when active causes fog and mist which entirely at times obscures the land when it may be perfectly clear a very short distance off at sea, a fact that mariners might with advantage be warned of. The following is the experience of the master of the s.s. Oronsay, which I take from his letter to the Consul, before referred to:—"At 9-45 p.m. steering N.E. ¼ E. I sighted Pointe de Galets light, half a point on the Starboard bow, distant about seven miles. Cape La Hoosaye ought to be abeam distant two miles, and although the weather was apparently clear, and the stars showing brightly, yet one could not make out the load, owing to the haze on the land. . . . At 2 a.m. on Friday it came down heavy showers. At day light being only a quarter of a mile from Caps Bernard, a heavy shower came down which completely obscured the land. I mentioned to the Chief Mate, that it would be easy to pass Reunion a short distance off without seeing it, if it was at all inclined to be thick." As further evidence of this peculiar mist, which obscures at times the Island of Reunion as completely as if a curtain were drawn between one and the island I will quote the following from a letter from a small book on Reunion, entitled "Crags and Craters," by W. D'Oliver, published by Longmans and Co., page 233, which gives a description of this phenomenon, as witnessed by the author:" I was sitting late one evening watching the sheet lighting over Cimandef and the Plaine des Chicots, the rain had ceased for the time, the night was clear and the mountains showed plainly. I saw them distinctly one moment; the next, so dense a fog had fallen, that I could not see across the terrace in front of the chalet. It was as though a curtain had been drawn. Had anyone told me of such a thing I could hardly have believed it; as it was for a minute or two I did not realize what had happened." The Warren Hastings, at the time she was wrecked, undoubtedly experienced one of the fogs caused by the volcano when in active eruption. The last eruption of the volcano, on anything like the scale of the present one, took place in 1850. It was an eruption of very short time, and was informed by the French official, as active than as at the time of the wreck. The officials of Reunion have attributed the loss of the vessel to the influence of the volcano, on the compasses, and the master of the French schooner Esperance states that during the three days he was in close proximity to the Volcano he experienced a deviation more than usual of 15° which he attributed to the influence of the Volcano on his compass. Before leaving Reunion with the s.s. Lalpoora, I took that vessel down to the S.E. corner of the island to test her compass, having previously taken a set of deviations of this compass at the north end of the island. These observations are before the Court. Unfortunately the weather was overcast and heavy clouds were hanging over Reunion Island, and it was not possible to get bearings of the sun when near the land, consequently these observations are of little value. There is no doubt that on the west coast of Reunion, notably near the village of Etang Salé the land is strongly magnetic, and causes a deviation of 2 degrees of the compass, when vessels are passing up and down, which I am informed is well known to local traders. Land in many parts of the world is known to affect the compasses of ships, the effect near the following places being well established:—Madagascar—Saint Mary's Island 10·5 degrees Valomandri 6 degrees, North Australia—Bezout Island, near Cossack, 30 degrees. These deviations, it is true, are considered to be caused by the magnetic influence of the rock under water, and over which the vessels the depths being, near Bezout Island, 8 fathoms, and off the coast of Madagascar, 30 to 40 fathoms; The volcano of Lombora, Sumbawa Island, near Java, is known to exercise an effect on the compasses of vessels passing near, *vide* the Admiralty Manual on Deviation of the Compass, page 115, and there seems, therefore, no reason to doubt the possibility of the Reunion volcano also exercising an effect on compasses, more particularly in the peculiar state of the atmosphere at the time of the wreck. At the time of the wreck, the fog or mist which prevailed must have been full of small particles from the volcano, which were forced down over the land and adjacent sea by the heavy rain.

THE EFFECTS OF WEATHER ON THE COMPASS.

At page 115 of the Admiralty Manual on Deviation of the Compass, it is stated that: "It has sometimes been supposed that fogs, and peculiar states of the atmosphere, affect the compass. There appears, however, to be no ground for this supposition. No ordinary meteorological phenomenon appears to have any appreciable effect on the compass." The condition of things experienced by the Warren Hastings was however such an ordinary one, and it may be possible that a fog or mist such as that she experienced, caused by the smoke and vapour from the volcano highly charged with minute particles of iron, may have exercised a magnetic effect on her compasses. Monsieur Maillard, in his book "Notes on Reunion," published in 1863 by Dantu at Paris, proves that the Reunion volcano does exercise a very pronounced effect on the compass needle on shore. The Consul in his letter dated January 29th, 1897, says, with reference to the eruption from the volcano: "The volcano has now been in actual eruption for over three weeks and the lava flow is on an unusually large scale. To one who, like myself, has actually seen the volcano pouring out daily, thousands of tons of lava and scoria, heavily charged with iron, it appears incredible, that the compasses of a ship in the immediate vicinity, should not have been very considerably affected." If the volcano, did have any effect on the Warren Hastings' compasses, that vessel having been set north, and consequently coming close to the land, that effect would tend to send the vessel on shore, because owing to the direction from which the vessels was coming, the repelling of the north end of the needle, (which would be the effect the volcano would produce on the needle, if it had magnetic properties as it is in south latitudes), would have made the vessels head following the compass come in towards the land. All possible care was taken in the navigation of the vessel. The position was accurately fixed only 11 hours previous to the loss of the vessel, the course correctly set, and carefully watched, and a vigilant look-out maintained. Owing to there being no soundings obtainable, on account of the great depths close up to the shore, the deep sea lead, which throughout the voyage was regularly used when soundings were obtainable, was on this occasion of no use. I have been asked questions about the speed of the ship. I submit—(Here draws the Court's attention to the fact that the coast and course are nearly parallel, but that the vessel appeared to strike it at nearly a right angle)—that taking into consideration all the circumstances, the speed maintained was justified. I saw no reason to go slow. I fully believed that I could see at least a mile, which was quite far enough for safety. I had no reason at the time to doubt but that the vessel was well clear of the land, everything, my observations, the normal set of the currents, and my course all tended to make me think the vessel many miles from land, and further the vessel's course and the direction of the coast near the S. E. corner of the land were almost parallel to each other. The rain at the time appeared to me to be just another of the rain squalls, many of which had passed over the vessel at intervals. We were deceived by the false horizon, and thought we could see quite far enough for safety. Had the vessel been going slow at the time, she would have been stopped by the outside rocks, and must have gone down in deep water, which would have entailed great loss of life. I should not have altered the course, for up to the time of the wreck I had no anxiety whatever as to the safety of the vessel's position and course.

CONCLUDING SUMMARY.

In conclusion I would crave the indulgence of the Court while I make a few remarks, which I am sure will in no way offend, when the Court considers what this enquiry means to me. Had I availed myself of the services of a barrister, which I was entitled to do, he would no doubt have made a more eloquent statement of defence, and would have drawn the Court's attention to their responsibility, for on the the decision of the Court depends my reputation as a seaman. It would be improper for me to address any such remarks to the Court. After a disaster of this kind, it is often easy enough, in the light of after knowledge, to say, "had such and such a course of action been taken, nothing would have happened," but I would earnestly request the Court to endeavour to place themselves in my position at the time of the wreck. I was in command of as fine a vessel as any of her size afloat, fitted with all the best and latest appliances for navigation. My compasses, all Sir William Thompson's, were perfectly reliable, and throughout the voyage the vessel made her courses well, owing to these compasses, and the care bestowed on the steering of the vessel by the watch keeping officers. At the time of the disaster I was on the port side of the bridge looking out. Excepting a southerly current I had set the course for a position 8 miles off, which, with this current, should have taken the vessel at least 12 or 13 miles away from land, that it seemed impossible one could pass close to, without seeing land which, owing to the deep water close to, could safely be approached within a quarter of a mile. Deceived by the false horizon which I have drawn attention to in this statement, I was convinced that I could see at least a mile all round, at which distance from the land the vessel must be quite safe. Under circumstances such as these, was there anything to make me anxious as to the safety of the ship? I have many times when in command of a vessel, in bad or thick weather, been anxious when making land or lights, but at the time of the loss of the Warren Hastings, deceived by the state of the atmosphere, I had no anxiety whatever, and I beg of the Court to place themselves in my position at the time, and to say, that whatever the causes (whether the strong and unusual northerly current, the state of the atmosphere, or the effect of the volcano on the compasses, or a conjuction of all three of these), led to the loss of this vessel, that it can be attributed to no negligence or default of mine.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon.

On the motion of Mr. George Cotton, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji was called to the chair.

APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The first business before the meeting was the appointment of President of the Corporation for 1897-98. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta had given notice of his intention to move that Mr. George Cotton be elected President of the Corporation for the ensuing year. But Mr. Mehta not being present, the Hon. Mr. Sayani took it up and moved the proposition. He said, in support of his motion, that Mr. Cotton was well known to the Corporation as well as the city, and was a prominent member of society. He had already occupied the chair a few years ago, and he would be again unanimously placed in the chair that afternoon. (Applause.) Under Mr. Cotton's presidency the Corporation would, he hoped, continue to prospar, and the city, which was passing through a crisis, would soon resume its normal condition. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, seconding the proposition, observed that during the time that Mr. Cotton occupied the chair on a previous occasion, he discharged the duties of his office with conspicuous ability. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cotton would now combine the high office of the Sheriff of Bombay with that of the President of the Corporation, and he hoped that the combination would be the prelude to some other high office. (Applause.) Whatever other honours might be bestowed upon Mr. Cotton, he (Mr. Dharamsi) thought that the honour Mr. Cotton would appreciate and cherish most would be his election to preside over their deliberations a second time, which was the highest honour that could be conferred upon a citizen of Bombay. (Applause.)

The proposition was put to vote and carried by acclamation.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. Cotton amid loud applause.

The President thanked the Corporation for putting him a second time in the chair, thereby doing him a very great honour. He hoped the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in Bombay would soon terminate, and that prosperity would soon come back to them in a very short time. (Hear, hear).

THANKING THE RETIRING CHAIRMAN.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurji proposed that the best thanks of the Corporation be given to Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, the retiring President, for the assiduity and ability with which he discharged the duties of his office during the past year.

Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master seconded the proposal, which was carried amidst applause.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, replying to the compliment said that if he was able to further the business and interest of the Corporation, it was simply due to the members according him their kind support and co-operation. He would take that opportunity to thank the Municipal Commissioner for his kind assistance in all matters regarding the best interests of the Corporation and also to thank Mr. Barrow, their energetic secretary, about whom he re-echoed the sentiments expressed by his predecessors, that without him the business of the Corporation would not have been so successfully carried out. (Hear, hear.)

THE MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATIVE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Corporation considered letter to the President, Legislative Department, dated 16th March, from Mr. Acting Secretary Edgerley, inviting the Corporation to recommend a gentleman to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for nomination as an additional member of the Council for making laws and regulations.

The Hon. Dr. Dharamsi, in accordance with a notice of motion, proposed that the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., be selected to represent the Corporation in the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and that his name be submitted to H. E. the Governor for appointment on that body. In support of his motion, Mr. Dharamsi said that Mr. Mehta had represented the Corporation ever since they obtain the right of selecting a nominee to represent them on the board of the Legislative Council. He did not think that a better selection could be made by the Corporation than to send as their representative Mr. Mehta, who had always kept a watchful on every important question that came on for discussion before the Council. By way of showing their entire confidence in Mr. Mehta, the Corporation should re-appoint him to that office. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded the proposition and alluded to Mr. Mehta's valuable services to the Corporation in connection with the question of police charges.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS' DIAMOND JUBILEE.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr. Bhalchandra proposed "That the Corporation present an humble address of congratulation to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of her long and glorious reign. That a Committee consisting of the President, (Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Roughton, Mr. Javerilal, Mr. Sayani, and Mr. Dharamsi, be appointed to prepare the address. That, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the requisite grant for the cost of engrossing and enclosing the address in a suitable casket." Dr. Bhalchandra trusted that the Corporation would not deal with his motion in the same manner as the motion of Mr. Kabraji, who proposed to do something in connection with the Diamond Jubilee, which did not suit the critical time through which the city was passing. At the present juncture the city could not very well think of rejoicings and the Corporation was therefore quite right in rejecting Mr. Kabraji's proposition. His (Dr. Bhalchandra's) motion, he trusted, would be unanimously carried, as it was to vote an humble address to Her Majesty on that auspicious occasion. He trusted that their worthy President, who was a "Knight in Grand Cross" (and laughter) would, following in the footsteps of one of his distinguished predecessors, proceed to England to present the address in person to Her Majesty. (Applause.) He hoped that Her Majesty would be long spared to rule over the Empire, and that the coming years would vouchsafe health, happiness, and plenty to the teeming millions of her loyal subjects. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Jamsetje C. Jamsetje, in seconding the proposal, remarked that Bombay yielded to none in its loyalty to the Throne of England, and it was hoped that the second city in the Empire would on an occasion like that of the Diamond Jubilee of her Majesty's reign, which was unprecedented in the history of England, and for the matter of that the whole of Europe come forward and pay its tribute of respect to the Throne and to the person of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. (Applause.) They were, no doubt, passing through a crisis, but it ought not to deter them from doing their duty. (Applause.)

The names of Dr. Bhalchandra and the Hon. Mr. Mehta having been added to the Committee, the proposition was put to vote and carried.

RINDERPEST AMONG BULLOCKS.

The Corporation recorded memorandum from the Commissioner to the Secretary No. 23815, dated 10th instant, reporting the writing off of Rs. 85 from the live stock return of the public gardens, being the bullock of one bullock which was purchased on 12th April 1893 and died on 3rd January 1897 of rinderpest.

Veterinary-Major Mills, speaking about the bullock which died of rinderpest, said that care should be taken that animals affected with such diseases were isolated and not allowed to be in the same place where other healthy animals were kept.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The Corporation considered the following resolution of the Standing Committee:—"That the consideration of application from the Commissioner for a further grant of Rs. 3,00,000 for expenditure to be incurred in connexion with the plague by the Plague Committee and the different departments of the Municipality be postponed until after the receipt of report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation's Resolution No. 13,642 of the 8th March. That the Corporation be recommended to sanction a further grant of Rs. 3,00,000 to meet the additional charges already incurred for the suppression of the plague up to the end of February. That, with reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 13711, of the 10th instant, the Corporation be recommended to sanction a grant of Rs. 3,00,000 for the Plague Committee, as applied for, and that all expenditure on account of the bubonic plague from 1st March be debited to this account. That the Commissioner be requested to furnish a statement from time to time of payments made under this head."

Dr. Bhalchandra, moving for the necessary sanction, remarked that it was a matter of regret that the Corporation could not exercise any check or control over the expenditure of five lakhs of rupees, the Plague Committee being given plenary powers. He trusted that the Corporation would insist upon having the accounts examined by their Chief Accountant.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded the proposition.

Dr. Bahadurji observed that it was no doubt desirable to have the accounts of the Plague Committee examined and checked by the Municipality, but at the same time when they considered that the transaction throughout was inconsistent, illegal, and illogical, it was scarcely desirable to enter into any discussion which might lead or commit the Corporation to any particular pronouncement on the subject. Until the whole question between Government and the Corporation was discussed and settled once for all it was not advisable for the Corporation to take upon itself any responsibility as to the expenditure incurred by the Plague Committee. No commensurate results were shown for the enormous expenditure made by the Plague Committee day after day in what was called the house-to-house visitation. In the newspaper reports it was stated that so many cases were detected and sent to the hospital, but for ought they know many of the cases sent to the hospitals as plague cases were not plague cases at all (Laughter.) There had been a multiplication of hospitals and a number of nurses had come and the Plague Committee evidently did not know what to do with them all. (Laughter, and hear, hear).

Mr. Vincent said that Dr. Bahadhurji had cast some reflections upon the efforts of the Plague Committe—for ought he know there were no cases removed which were not plague cases. The Plague Committee was doing its work in a most pleasant and conciliatory manner and had met with a fair measure of success. If Dr. Bahadhurji had any suggestions to make General Gatacres, Committee would be too glad to consider them.

Mr. Maneckshaw Talyarkhan thought that the sanction could be given without prejudicing the right of the Corporation.

The proposition was carried.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE CORPORATION.

On the application of the Commissioner, the Corporation agreed to consider as urgent business the following letter to the President from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor:—

Governor's Camp, Poona, 2nd April 1897.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 14112, dated 16th March 1897, to the address of his Excellency the Governor.

In reply I am to inform you that his Excellency is pleased to be assured that the Corporation will cordially co-operate and give all such assistance as may be necessary to carry out the measures adopted by the Plague Committee.

With reference to paragraph 4 of your letter, I am to say that his Excellency recognizes that the extinction of the plague in Bombay is a matter of more than local concern. He would greatly regret to see the resources of the Corporation so weakened as to sacrifice the completion of works necessary for the health, welfare, and development of the city, especially such works as the outbreak of plague has shown to be especially urgent. It is, however, impossible for him to give any assurance that what the Corporation deems a fair and reasonable portion of the expenditure will eventually be met from Imperial funds, because this is a matter which must ultimately be decided by the Government of India.

I am also to say that he fully recognizes the propriety of not allowing the expenditure to be unlimited or uncontrolled, though he is unable to direct that in no event should the expenditure of the Plague Committee be allowed to exceed five lakhs of rupees, without reference to and sanction of the Corporation, for it is impossible to foresee the duration of the plague.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

J. J. HEATON.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, the consideration of the question was postponed until the end of the agenda was reached.

After transacting some more business the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next, at 3-30 p.m.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB AFFINITY MATCH.

FINALS.

THIS was played off on Saturday morning, 3rd instant, between Miss Pedraza and Mr. Forsyth and Miss Bromley and Mr. C. E. Nixon, the latter couple conceding 3 points taken at 2nd, 3rd, and 8th holes. The match throughout up to the 7th hole was very close, the winning couple being only one up and two to play at this stage, and if Miss Bromley had only had the good fortune to hole out a somewhat long put her partner left her, the result would have been different, but the ball rested almost on the lip of the cup and refused to go in, leaving Miss Pedraza and Mr. Forsyth two up and one to play.

KHANDALLA NOTES.

A correspondent writes:—The month of March has been very pleasant at Khandalla. The weather throughout has been simply lovely, and the mornings and evenings delightfully cool. The annual migration of visitors to this resort has already begun and before very long all the accommodation will be occupied permanently for the season. The golf links started by the officers of the depot are being freely used by the residents of the Khandalla Hotel, who seem to appreciate them very much. The hotel tennis court, the easily accessible hill tops and the various other places popular for picnics and tea parties afford constant opportunities for social intercourse. The Government Telegraph Office is at last opened in the Post Office buildings at Khandalla. It is said that since its inauguration it has done a fairly good amount of work. Of course the success of this undertaking will chiefly depend upon the tact and discretion of those in charge of the office, and there is no doubt that the work of the office will slowly but surely increase. Government will have no reason to regret having opened a Telegraph Office at Khandalla. Khandalla has up till now been quite exempt from plague.

THE LIMITATIONS OF THE FAMINE FUND.

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Famine Fund, Punjab Branch, Sir William Rattigan, Chairman at Lahore on Friday read a telegram from Sir Francis Maclean stating that the Committee could give the Punjab only two lakhs more in addition to the two given already. This caused considerable surprise, as the demand originally put forward on behalf of the Punjab at the lowest possible calculation amounted to 11 lakhs. It was unanimously resolved that an urgent and strongly worded representation should be sent to the Central Committee asking for a reconsideration of the figure. It was also decided that extracts from the letters of several district officers showing the urgent need for relief should be enclosed in the letter. The Punjab would need at the lowest calculation 8 lakhs of rupees; Hissar and Ferozepore districts alone would require something like 4 lakhs, and several other districts wood need relief on a similar scale. The Central Committee certainly have not properly understood the needs of the Province and have been led to take an optimistic view of the situation by the fact that the number of men on relief works in the Province is not very large. It was felt that if the Central Committee did not consider its decision by far the most important work of the Famine Relief Committee would be left untouched, i.e. the restoration of the poor agriculturist to some extent to his position before he began to feel the pressure of the prevailing scarcity.

A WEALTHY Mahomedan woman has been murdered in Agra, and robbed of her jewellery. The unknown murderer is at large.

IT is very interesting, remarks the *Englishman*, to pick up an old Calcutta Overland Price Current of 50 years ago and to note the great change that has come over mercantile affairs in that period. We have before us the issue of 22nd March 1847. Government then, as now, seems to have done things in a way that did not meet with the approval of the mercantile mind as we find the circular opening as follows: "During the 12 days that have elapsed since our last, the position of commercial affairs has generally speaking been most unsatisfactory, for although the *Gazette* of the 12th announced that Government was prepared to advance a further sum of £1,055,000 on the hypothecation of goods at the previous favourable rate of 2s. per rupee (a most unaccountable proceeding when it is considered that the Bank of Bengal has advanced its rates three per cent., say to 12 per cent., and that the commercial exchange on England has advanced eight per cent., while that of the Government has remained unaltered), various circumstances prevent this having the ameliorating effect that might have been expected."

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results:—

Wards.		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	2	1
	Fort, Southern	0	1
	Fort, Northern	1	0
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	11	1
	Chukla	1	0
	Umarkhadi	1	2
	Dongri

not go to the Jamatkhana Hospitals at De Souza Street. The Committee decided to inspect the place before sanctioning it.

Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu called in reference to a hospital in Kamatipura for the Telegu community consisting of about 6,000 souls. The community would maintain and equip the hospital. The building proposed was in Bazaar Road, near the Municipal stables, and would contain about twenty beds. Mr. Lingu requested the Committee to arrange to inspect the proposed hospital at an early date.

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE HOSPITAL.

The Bandora Slaughter-House Hospital has become so popular with the natives that a Mahomedan who had got a scalp wound in a fight with some of his co-religionists went yesterday morning to the hospital, and begged Veterinary-Major Mills to admit him as a patient; but as the plague germs and wounds have a peculiar affinity, his request could not be granted. There is now no trouble in dealing with the people as regards removal to the hospital, and the only difficulty is to get them to leave the hospital.

The returns of the hospital for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, were as follows:—6 cases remaining, two fresh admissions, one death, and seven remaining.

ABSCONDING PATIENT.

Gainoo Hunmanta, a Hindu, aged thirty-two years, who had been under treatment in the Parel Government House Hospital, suffering from the plague, escaped therefrom at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. The man who was delirious at times, was dressed in hospital clothing viz., a white flannel coat, a white dhotur and a pair of stockings.

INSPECTION BY JUSTICES.

On Saturday 449 houses were visited in No. 2 District by fifteen justices, five volunteers, and one lady doctor. Two cases were discovered, one a European woman and the other a Hindu man. The former was removed to the St. George's Hospital, and the latter to the Mody Bay Hospital. Yesterday morning Dr. Routh took charge of the district from Dr. Damania, who has rejoined his regiment. The justices and the volunteers of the District are now required to meet the medical officer at the District Office, three times a day.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION AT MAZAGAON

House-to-house visitation in Mazagaon was again continued by the party composed of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, one medical officer, a Municipal sub-inspector, and seven military sepoys. Mrs. Bhundara very kindly offered her services to the party for the purpose of inspecting Purdha ladies. First the three big chawls, situate at the Mazagaon bridge, capable of holding from 3,000 to 4,000 persons, were inspected, but no cases were found. After visiting Parel Road, the party went to Barkley Chawls, in the compound of the G. I. P. Ry., from where a case of plague was recently sent to the European General Hospital. Hansraj Lane and Temple were then visited, but no cases were detected.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 3rd April, to 7 a.m., 4th April, four have been admitted; two died, two discharged, cured, two convalescent, and twenty-three remain under treatment.

From 7 am., 4th April, to 7 a.m., 5th April, two have been admitted: three died, one discharged cured, and twenty-one remain under treatment.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital, Queen's Road (of the 4th instant) shows:—Admitted, two; discharged, two; and remaining under treatment, 10—eight being males and two females.

The daily report of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital, Queen's Road (of the 5th instant) shows:—Admitted, four; and remaining under treatment, fourteen—ten being males and four females.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning:—Discharged 1; and remaining under treatment, 1.

INVOKING THE AID OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

The residents of Goral, writes a correspondent, had a mass offered up on Sunday in honour of St. Francis Xavier, the glorious apostle of the Indies, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Culvem, the object being that through the merits and prayers of that great saint and hero of faith the Almighty may forward to and the village of Goral exempt from the prevailing sickness and suppress the plague elsewhere. The Rev. Father Phillip Fernandes of the Church of Epiphany (Goral) officiated, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas P. Henriques, Ph. D., etc., and the Rev. R. Themudo, acted as deacon and sub-deacon. The music of the mass was entrusted to the St. Joseph's band, which, under the direction of their bandmaster, Mr. Elias de Mello, acquitted itself creditably. The society was ably assisted by the Rev. Father Medeira, Messrs. R. M. Henriques and Vincent Henriques as vocalists. The Rev. Vicar of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem, delivered a telling sermon in praise of the saint and the illustrious order to which the great apostle of the Indies belonged. The mass ended, a procession followed. The Benediction of the most blessed Sacrament being given, the congregation dispersed.

It was suggested that a mass be offered on a future day to be fixed hereafter in honour of St. Thomas, the first apostle to India, the said mass to be celebrated with the object of preserving the village of Goral from the pestilence and for the obtaining of health and blessing.

DAMAUN.

Some satisfaction was felt on Saturday by the people of Lower Damaun on receipt of the following reply from the Governor of Damaun to their memorial to allow Dr. Kalapesi to come here and inoculate people:—"This Government does not oppose people wishing to be inoculated with Dr. Haffkine's lymph. They may bring any assistant of Dr. Haffkine who should desire to come and the lymph as the inoculation of the inhabitants of Lower Damaun into this district. What the Government requires is a list of all persons inoculated, with their designations, caste, and date of inoculation. In consequence of the obstruction put by the British authorities to the ingress of all persons, it would be necessary for the assistant of Dr. Haffkine, whenever he wishes to come to this district, that he should be armed with a pass from the Government of the Presidency of Bombay, so that the British authorities of the cordon may allow him a free passage. The Government has in this district a medical man who can also make the inoculations with Dr. Haffkine's lymph to those persons who should so desire, and this purpose he will be at the Edifice D'Louis (the Government School, at Lower Damaun) to-morrow (Sunday, the 4th), at 1 p.m., but people are warned that he has only a small quantity of lymph with him."

As the ferry between Upper and Lower Damaun is not allowed to run, the people of Upper Damaun are virtually prevented from getting themselves inoculated by Dr. Virgilio with Dr. Haffkine's lymph. On receipt of the above reply, the people of Lower Damaun requested Shet Sorabji to send for Dr. Kalapesi, and in response to their wishes, he has written this day to the Collector of Surat to ask permission for Dr. Kalapesi to come here from the Damaun Road station with lymph, and to allow a further supply to be brought to Damaun from time to time as it may be needed. It is hoped that the Collector of Surat will grant such permission in the cause of humanity, and enable Shet Sorabji to procure the services of Dr. Kalapesi for the weal of the public of Lower and Upper Damaun.

Mr. Menesse, once the Chief of Police, has been appointed a special inspector on plague duty in Lower Damaun. The mortality from the plague is showing signs of decrease. It is to be deplored that the Governor, of his own will, or advised by his Grace the Archbishop, in the interest of hundreds of Catholics residing in Lower Damaun, has not yet relaxed the order, preventing communication between Lower and Upper Damaun. On the contrary, on an intimation from the Governor, Mr. Castro, the Judge, and Mr. Reis, the Conservador, who resided in Lower Damaun, removed their lodgings, yesterday, to Upper Damaun. In order that business of the District Court may go on, the judge has asked his inspector, Mr. Krishnarao, to remove to Upper Damaun, but it is difficult for the court to proceed with work in the absence of parties to suits and their advocates, who all reside in Lower Damaun.

Since Saturday, the want of fuel as well as of fodder for cattle, is beginning to be seriously felt. Two dhobies who died yesterday of the plague, and who ought to have been burnt, were buried for want of fuel. When the daily sale of fifty cart-loads of fuel is stopped, one can imagine to what straits the people are reduced.

MECCA PILGRIMS AND THE PLAGUE.
THE VICEROY AND THE AMIR.

On the 24th February last the Viceroy sent the following letter to the Amir of Afghanistan:—

(After compliments.) I have heard through Maulavi Ghaffur Khan, British Agent, Kabul, that Your Highness has taken measures to give publicity to the restrictions which the Government of India has been compelled to place upon the departure of pilgrims for Mecca, and that Your Highness' officials have been ordered to advise the postponement of the pilgrimage till another year. I was sure I might rely on Your Highness to co-operate in trying to stamp out this terrible scourge, and I desire to convey my acknowledgments of Your Highness' action, which is more helpful because in consequence of the strong opinion of all European Governments, including Turkey, regarding the danger of the plague being communicated to Europe and the impossibility of meeting their demands by any measure short of suspension of pilgrimages for the time being, I have, in communication with the Secretary of State, issued a public notification that pilgrimage from India to the Hedjaz is altogether suspended for the current season and if Your Highness will cause publicity to be given to this fact it will, I hope, save many of Your Highness' subjects from considerable inconvenience. Meanwhile any parties of intending pilgrims who may reach India will be stopped as near the frontier as possible and induced to return to their homes, so that they may not gather in large bodies and increase the chances of being attacked by the plague. Your Highness may rest assured that any of your subjects whom it may be necessary to prohibit from continuing their journey will be treated with the utmost consideration by my officers.

The Amir's reply is dated 9th March, and is as follows:—

(After compliments.) I have received Your Excellency's friendly letter, dated 20th February 1897, and I understood the contents, which were to the following effect:—(His Highness quotes the whole letter.) Previous to this I also directed my attention to the matter of prohibiting pilgrimage and issued orders to my officials to inform pilgrims intending to proceed to the Hedjaz of the occurrence of plague in Karachi and Bombay and to stop them and prevent them from going. Your Excellency has now, in communication with the Secretary of State for India, thought it advisable to issue a public notice in India intimating that pilgrims are absolutely prohibited from proceeding to Mecca this year, so that they may be saved from suffering any harm from this terrible calamity. I also have issued fresh orders to communicate the notice to the Haji Bashis (directors of pilgrims) in Afghanistan that they may in their turn inform pilgrims of it. Your Excellency may rest assured that so long as the prohibition continues no one shall proceed from the frontiers of Afghanistan on the journey to the Hedjaz. After the exalted and glorious God has dispelled this life-destroying calamity from his creatures, persons who may be fortunate enough can then undertake the journey to Mecca.

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Saturday show the following results:—

Paths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Sukerwar	5	0
Bhowani	2	0
Nana	4	1
Ganesh	2	1
Shanwar	5	0
Bhamburda	2	0
Budwar	2	0
Somwar	1	0
Kasba	2	1
Raste	1	0
Sadaseo	0	0
Vetal	0	0
Rawiwar	0	0
Gunj	0	0
Mangalwar	0	0
Narayan	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Ghorpade	0	0
Plague Hospitals	0	19
Total	27	22
Total to date	1,474	1,073

The total mortality from all causes was 36.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Sunday, oshow the following results:—

Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Rawiwar	2	0
Budwar	5	0
Sukerwar	8	0
Kasba	6	1
Nana	7	1
Gunj	4	1
Ganesh	1	0
Mangalwar	1	0
Bhowani	2	0
Shanwar	2	0
Sadashiv	3	0
Raste	1	0
Narayan	0	0
Somwar	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Plague Hospital	0	13
Total	42	16
Total to date	1,516	1089

The total mortality from all causes was 29.

SIND.
THE PROGRESS OF THE PLAGUE.
THE OUTBREAK AT SUKKUR.

KARACHI, April 2.

On the 1st April there were 34 cases and 27 deaths, making the totals to date 3,050 and 2,713 respectively.

The returns of the plague hospitals for March 31st give 136 patients remaining, 32 convalescents, 37 deaths, and 3 cured. People have begun voluntarily to seek admission to the plague hospitals.

Two rich bunnias have presented a lot of useful new clothing on the express condition that beds should be provided for them if they get plague.

The people in Kuddah have at length yielded to the persuasions of Mr. Apvani, to their headmen, Hajis Hussain and Omar, and segregated their healthy from their sick, the latter being accommodated in new huts and provided with blankets, food, etc., from the Relief Fund.

Dr. Reid, Plague Commissioner, at the quarterly jail meeting held yesterday, pronounced the arrangements simply perfect. No prisoner even under trial is admitted without thorough examination by the hospital assistant and disinfection.

The plague committee yesterday visited the Muripore Salt Works and Sher Pir Shah, between the islands of Baba and Bhit, where several cases of plague have occurred. Eighty men of the plague party searched the area between Max Denso Hall and the Soldiers' Bazaar this morning, discovering 4 cases.

LAHORE.

The number of cases of plague which have occurred in Sukkur from 21st February to date is 172, of which 122 proved fatal; this in a population of 29,403. Up to the 21st ultimo the largest number of the cases and deaths recorded in one day were 7 and 5 respectively. On the 21st the returns showed 17 cases and 6 deaths; on the 22nd, 22 cases and 7 death; on the 23rd, 16 cases and 13 deaths; on the 24th there was a remarkable decrease, only 8 cases and 5 deaths being reported; on the 25th the totals again rose to 14 cases and 12 deaths; on the 26th the returns read 14 cases, 10 deaths. The outbreak of pestilence has created quite a panic in Sukkur. As the grain dealers and shopkeepers who usually compose quite three-fourths of the population have all left for other parts of Sindh there is great scarcity in the place, and but for the conjoint action of the Municipal Secretary and the District Locomotive Superintendent, in opening a few shops, there would have been famine.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND EPIDEMICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence which appeared in the "Bombay Gazette," in the early part of the year, on the above subject, I send you the opinion thereanent of one of the leading Life Assurance journals in London. This will no doubt prove interesting to assurers in India at the present time. I may also add that the "Oriental" has received 5 claims to date on account of deaths from "Bubonic Fever" for the aggregate sum of Rs. 12,350 after allowing for premiums received.—Yours, etc.,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Oriental Life Office, April 5.

The outbreak of bubonic fever in Bombay has given rise to an animated newspaper controversy as to the possible influence of epidemics in general on the finances of life offices, the probable influence of the bubonic fever in particular upon the prosperity of offices transacting business in the localities which it has attacked, and the expediency of granting new assurances in the affected districts during the continuance of the epidemic. In the letters of "Life Assurance" to the *Times of India*, of "One who knows" and "Common Sense" to the *Bombay Gazette*, and of Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater to the Venice Conference on the "Plague in India," the Bombay insuring public has had a presentation of the matter from various points of view, and it has probably had little hesitation in forming an opinion upon the basis of Mr. Slater's expert evidence. The discussion as to the possible effect of an epidemic suggests a speculation which may well be left to those who anticipate an end of the world by way of epidemic, rather than by way of the Rev. Mr. Baxter and the Battle of Armageddon, and practical people will prefer to consider what the experience of life offices has been in the past and how the fever that has broken out in India is actually affecting the experience of Indian offices. Upon the former subject we can only write in this country from what has happily been a limited experience, but still we have had our cholera and influenza epidemics, and all we can say is that the provisions that still exist (or perhaps, we should say existed until a year or two ago) in one or two life office constitutions for a suspension of payments in the event of excessive mortality due to epidemics are now regarded as of interest merely as literary curiosities. The contingency if an epidemic were enough to seriously affect the finances of his life office is not one that alarms the British policy-holder. Then upon the subject of the mortality among assured lives as the result of the bubonic fever Mr. Slater's letter is distinctly re-assuring. Writing towards the close of January, the Manager and Actuary of the Oriental states that among the 20,000 native lives insured in his Company only three deaths (out of a total of 40 that had occurred during the epidemic period) had been attributable to the bubonic fever, and he goes on to say that this peculiar fever has so far been rife only among st about 0·33 per cent. of the population of the vast empire which the word 'India' signifies, and that only an extremely small percentage of that very limited proportion has been attacked." The fact seems to be that the epidemic mortality has occured almost exclusively among the classes that do not insure—the very poor and the destitute—and the fact, while in no way minimising the lamentable character of the outbreak, reduces its insurance interest to a very small quantity. It is possible that offices transacting Indian business from a distance may consider it prudent to suspend the issue of new insurances, but we gather that the offices on the spot do not consider even this precaution necessary, and the question is one that may safely be left to individual managerial discretion.—*The Insurance Record.*

A PLEA AGAINST QUARANTINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to draw the attention of the British authorities at Surat to the unusual severity of the quarantine imposed by them on the Portuguese town of Damaun and the great hardship to which the people there are put in consequence. When plague first made its appearance in Damaun, all communication between the place and the neighbouring villages in the British territory that were yet uninfected was cut off by the orders of the Collector. The people of Damaun were put to great inconvenience but they had no right to complain in these bad times as they were not prevented from passing through British territory on their way to the railway station of Damaun and thus were not cut off from intercourse with Bombay and Surat and such other places from which the people of this town largely derive their necessaries of life and trade. But now even this concession has been withdrawn. By the orders of the Collector of Surat, the people of Damaun, including many families from Bombay that had unfortunately gone there for a change, are cut off from intercourse with all parts of India. They are virtually under a strict blockade there as they are not allowed to use even the road to the railway station that lies in British territory. It is rather difficult, Sir, for other people to realise what this prohibition means. You want some medicine for a plague-stricken relative, a few pounds of ice to cool his burning brow, some disinfectants to clean your house and save the inmates from attack, but you cannot wire for them to Bombay as your messenger is not allowed to go to the railway station until you induce the Governor of Damaun to send your servant as a Government messenger—not an easy job as the great officer does not visit the stricken town nor admit to his presence any citizen from it however healthy and respectable. Even if you succeed in ordering out things from Bombay you cannot receive them as they will lie rotting on the station and your men will not be allowed to pass to the railway station to take delivery of them. The post-peon is not on the black-list yet and the only luxury that the people of Damaun can enjoy to their heart's content in the midst of their privations is that of writing letters to their friends and relatives giving them vivid descriptions of the nervousness of the authorities and the vigilant care of the British. As supplies are cut off from all sides, the price of grain and other articles is rising fast in Damaun and if speedy measures are not adopted starvation will soon come in to assist the work of the plague.

The Portuguese town of Damaun is not the only place in Gujarat afflicted by the plague. Many places in the British territory there like Bulsar Randeri, and Surat have this dire visitor in their midst. Still the healthy people living in the worst of these stricken spots are not prevented from coming to and going from places like Bombay where there is no quarantine imposed nor are their supplies cut off. I, therefore, for reasons that I can never understand, the Portuguese town of Damaun is to be made an exception, let the quarantine rules in force there be so far relaxed as to allow healthy persons making use of the Queen's highways to pass out to the Damaun station of their choice doing as it may so and spread contagion in the uninfected villages of the Surat Collectorate, but merely to be in intercourse with Bombay, Surat and other towns that do not impose any quarantine. Let such persons be subjected to strict medical inspection at the British frontiers. Let their belongings be disinfected at their expense. Let this, as an extreme measure, produce a certificate that they have undergone Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic inoculation, but let not the present arrangement remain any longer in force by which people living in one particular part and they alone in the whole of India out of so many plague-stricken towns will be cut off from all intercourse with the civilised world except by letter for months to come. Unless something is speedily done, the British authorities may, I fear, have to incur the reproach of adding to the distress of a suffering people by taking unnecessary alarm at the action of the Portuguese rulers of Damaun towards their unfortunate subjects. I am too well aware of the measures adopted in alleviating the sufferings of their own people to blame the British authorities for their action but it will not be too much to ask that the British officers continue to cherish humane instincts even in the midst of distress though others have failed to do so.—Yours, &c.

J.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th March, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 23rd March, 1897:—

	March 23			March 30.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,77,41,395	12	8	1,59,31,033	4	11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,87,31,131	6	11	5,89,13,148	3	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,36,447	7	7	5,01,854	7	7
Sundries	19,48,937	4	2	19,35,579	9	5
Rs.	10,68,47,906	15	5	10,60,84,112	9	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	37,02,735	0	0	39,16,866	0	0
Other authorised Investm.	64,16,650	4	0	64,16,650	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,89,13,318	9	1	2,92,69,163	6	7
Accounts of Credit do.	2,27,35,638	7	1	2,29,87,778	9	8
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,57,09,014	10	6	1,41,94,592	1	5
Balances with other Banks	15,65,215	7	9	12,46,922	13	5
Bullion	4,090	12	6	3,920	12	6
Land Stock	13,35,514	6	4	13,36,424	6	4
Stamps	10,914	14	6	11,139	14	9
Sundries	11,35,513	1	1	8,34,234	11	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,33,88,283	0	3	1,40,13,075	3	10
Do. at Branches	1,39,32,626	6	5	1,19,53,234	6	3
Rs.	10,68,47,906	15	5	10,60,84,112	9	3

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 30th March, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	21,699	Inc.
Do. at Branches	2,67,535	do.
Others Deposits	7,17,083	Dec.
Post Bills	3,25,088	do.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	2,16,131	Inc.
Loans	3,55,845	do.
Accounts of Credit	2,52,140	do.
Mercantile Bills	3,85,278	do.
Cash at Head Office	8,24,790	do.
Do. at Branches	19,79,342	Dec.

SOME very fine reproductions from the Nineveh marbles in the British Museum were shown recently at *conversazione* of the Royal Institution. Two beautiful little statuettes of the great Assyrian Kings—Sennacherib and Assurbanipal—were greatly admired: and still more so the exquisitely finished "Garden Scene," in which the latter Monarch is seen feasting with his Queen in the palace garden, probably celebrating the defeat of Te-umman, King of Elam, whose head hangs on one of the trees. There were also miniature copies of the winged man-headed lion and bull, the spirit guardians of the Royal palaces; one of the quaint little iron-weights, with a by-lingual inscription in Phœnician and Assyrian: and "Nimrod's Head and a very admirable facsimile of the Jehu panel of Layard's Black Obelisk. Jehu is represented kneeling at the feet of Shalmaneser, while an officer is reading from a scroll the tribute tendered by the Israelitish King. High in the background are two emblems, one a circle surrounding a star, the other a winged circle, the emblem of Ashur, the national god of the Assyrians. Though somewhat small these reproductions have been very carefully executed and excited much admiration.

A FULL and very striking narrative of the wreck of the Warren Hastings is contained in the official report which Commander Holland, of the Warren Hastings, has sent home to Lord Lansdowne. Commander Holland describes with much detail the circumstances following the stranding of the ship, and says:—"I have also to bring to your notice the gallantry displayed by Lieutenant Walter Windham and Sub-Lieutenant Huddleston in saving life. I was an eye-witness from the bridge of the vessel of most of these acts, but owing to the indifferent light, and the fact that the rescuers and others were much alike, so far as apparel is concerned, I could not identify individuals. Lieutenant Windham saved several lives, going in time after time to aid drowning and exhausted men, till he was exhausted and could do no more. I have only evidence concerning one man, which will be found in Colonel Walker's report, and this will, I trust, be sufficient. Sub-Lieutenant Huddleston was also instrumental in saving several lives, and after saving Private Drumond, of the King's Royal Rifles, he was dashed against the rocks and became insensible, and did not recover till some time after he had been dragged out and carried on shore. I hope that both these officers will receive the Royal Humane Society's medal, which they so well deserve."

THE SUPPRESSION OF PLAGUE BY PUBLIC BODIES.

THE Joint Plague Commissioners have sent in to Government notes containing information and advice regarding the treatment of the plague, and they have been circulated to district officers and public officers and committees directly connected with the work of plague suppression. The resolution accompanying them states that "it should be thoroughly understood that while the notes embody general principles advocated by the Joint Plague Commissioners considerable discretion must be used in applying them to particular localities, and that whereas a certain rule may be found useful in some places it might be totally unsuitable for application to others." The former part of the notes lay down rules for the detection and treatment of cases, that are tolerably familiar to most readers. The following may be quoted as among the more interesting of the latter part of the notes:—

WHEN PLAGUE HAS BROKEN OUT.

(a) All sick should be removed at once to hospital, and relatives and friends occupying the same room or who have been exposed to the infection should be taken to the segregation camp close to the hospital.

(b) If there is any disinclination on the part of the populace to notify cases of plague or suspected plague or to bring their sick to hospital, more stringent measures will have to be adopted in the shape of house-to-house visitation by search parties and compulsory removal to hospital.

(c) Thorough disinfection of the house from which a case has been removed should then be carried out, and the house closed until the inhabitants have completed their segregation period of nine days. The contents of the house must also be disinfected.

(d) The inside of all houses in the infected district should be lime-washed.

DISINFECTION.

Infected houses (all deaths since 1st January to be put down to plague).—In all of these there should be a preliminary disinfection by chlorine before an attempt is made or allowed to remove anything in the house. This is done by first sousing the walls, floors and contents of the house with water. Then add one pint of water to one-third of a pint of sulphuric acid and pour this on to a pound and a-half of chloride of lime in an earthenware chatty. All windows and doors should be closed and holes closed by paper before the materials are mixed. The above amount suffices for one thousand cubic feet, say, a room eight feet high and twelve feet by ten. If the house be of the better class, only the room which is infected should be treated thus; if a bad house, all the rooms should be treated and the house shut up on the certificate of a medical practitioner.

Instead of this chlorine disinfection, if hand pumps and corrosive sublimate or carbolic solution be at hand, disinfection can be carried out by these agents. The room must be washed down by a hand pump with a solution of corrosive sublimate (4 oz. of corrosive sublimate and ½lb. of common salt to 30 gallons of water) or carbolic acid solution (one quart to 25 gallons of water with a small handful of soft soap added to enable it to be mixed properly); all useless clothing is to be taken out and burnt; all good clothing to be dipped in one of the disinfecting solutions for half-an-hour or into boiling water and thoroughly boiled for at least 30 minutes. Any particulars, mattresses, &c., ordered to be removed by a medical officer are to be burnt in the street; the walls and ceiling are to be thoroughly white-washed; all crevices, angles of walls, junction of floor with wall, are to be thoroughly mopped with a disinfectant solution. If the floor is composed of earth, this must be thoroughly removed to a depth of two inches after the preliminary disinfection by chlorine or disinfectant solution. After this has been done the walls and the roof are to be white-washed.

The officer in charge of the party may order part of the roof to be removed if he considers it necessary for admission of light and air. The outside of the house does not require lime-washing.

In non-infected houses the chlorine or first fluid disinfection need not take place, but after white-washing the floor should be thoroughly swabbed out with some of the disinfectant solutions. The earthen floors in non-infected houses need not be removed at the present time.

All the lower class inhabitants must be enjoined to take all their clothes to be disinfected either in one of the solutions or in the boiling water.

All stagnant pools are to be filled up with earths. If they are evil-smelling badly polluted they should be treated with some of the disinfectants on the spot and then filled up. A careful search should be made for all filth, and when discovered it should be treated with quicklime and buried by the scavengers or removed to the night soil depot. If any fires are close by, the safest and best method is to take all such filth and burn it along with other rubbish.

HOSPITAL.

The hospitals should be built on open ground, freely exposed to the sun and air. The floor, if possible, should be made of some non-absorbent materials that can be flushed down with water; if of earth chloride of lime should be freely sprinkled over it daily.

On admission, the clothes of the patient are to be boiled in water for at least half-an-hour, and then hung up in the sun to dry. Any spare clothes and bundles which are brought with him must be similarly treated. The patient should have a bath or be washed down if his condition will permit of it. The clothes of no relative or friend who is permitted to remain with the patient should also be disinfected in a similar manner.

Disinfectants must be freely used in the hospital, all ward utensils being frequently treated as also all bedding. Cotton wool should be used for wiping up all discharges and then burnt. Urine and fæces should be mixed with liquid disinfectant and afterwards burnt. Spit cups should be provided in all cases, some carbolic acid lotion being poured into each, as the sputum is a known vehicle of infection.

Any friend nursing a patient must be treated as a hospital servant and not allowed to go back and forward to the segregation hut. Segregation camp sweepers and attendants should be kept separate from hospital attendants.

The inside walls of huts should be frequently white-washed.

All bed linen should be disinfected before again being issued to a patient.

A sheet or towel soaked in carbolic or corrosive sublimate solution should be always hanging up in a convenient part of the room for attendants to wipe their hands with. All wounds of the hand should be carefully treated.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

These camps should be formed to house those persons who have been removed from the room occupied by a plague patient. The persons who segregated must be looked on with suspicion, and as probably infected. They must be kept in quarantine for nine days, but this period of days may have to be increased according to the size of the camp and the numbers to be segregated. Five days should at least be insisted on, as in those already infected the disease will show itself probably in the early days of quarantine. Arrangements will have to be made for the proper hutting, feeding, and conservancy of these people.

BURIALS.

A plague corpse is a focus for infection, more especially if it is a case that has died out of hospital. All religious rites and ceremonies should therefore be curtailed as much as possible.

The body should be wrapped in a cloth which has been soaked in carbolic lotion (1 in 40) or perchloride of mercury lotion (1 in 1,000). All handling or touching of the corpse should be discouraged, except by those accustomed to carrying out the last offices of the dead, and these should be given facilities for cleansing their hands afterwards in some antiseptic lotion:

The grave should be 7 feet deep.

If a number of bodies are buried together, it is advisable that quicklime should be freely used.

The ground used for burial purposes should be light and porous, to ensure that air and moisture may freely pass through. The burial ground should be well away from any water-supply.

TEXTILE designers during the past few months have been devoting great attention to the decorative and artistic combination of the national emblems of the rose, shamrock, and thistle for reproduction in silk brocade of the lighter makes, and it is interesting at the present moment to know that numbers of the old hand-looms at Spitalfields, Bethnal-green, and Braintree are engaged in weaving such patterns for wear in this historic year. They are likely to be a notable feature in the season's fashions, as they have met with the approval of the leading West-end dressmakers, who have placed large orders that will keep the trade very busy. The Ladies Branch of the British Silk Association points out that it would be a patriotic action on the part of Englishwomen to make a special demand for English-manufactured silks this year, and to support the Royal family, who have so consistently helped the struggling industry to recover its lost ground.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

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SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

The (50th) Liverpool spring cup of 800 sovs., entrance 21 sovs, for starters; second to receive 50 sovs. from the plate, a handicap; winners after February 11 to carry 5lbs., of a handicap of any value or of any race value 250 sovs. 9lbs., of two handicaps of any value or of one handicap value 300 sovs. 12lbs. extra. Cup Course (one mile and three furlongs). (28 subs, 9 of whom declared.)

The highest weight accepting being 8st., 11lb., it has been raised to 9st., and the others in proportion.

Mr A Cohen's br h Green Lawn, by Kendal—Buda, 6 years, 7st 12lbs, Robinson 1
Mr S M Nolan's br c St Jariath, by Farvo—Gymath, 4 years, 8st 6lbs, Allsopp 2
Mr T Cannon's b h Amphidamas, by Menelion—Ravee, 6 years, 7st 10lbs, Cannon 3

(Winner trained by Andrews).

Betting: 11 to 4 against Green Lawn, 11 to 1 Amphidamas,
Won by four lengths.

BROCKLESBY STAKES.

The Brocklesby Stakes of 500 sovs., added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 5 ft., for two-year olds colts 8st. 12lbs., fillies and geldings 8st. 9lbs., the nominator of the winner and the owner of the second each to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Entrance 5 sovs, 5 furlongs straight. 112 subs. Closed 15th September 1896.

Mr Leopold de Rothschild's c Gay Lothair, Watts 1
Mr F H Jenning's c Fire-Arm Coates 2
——Con-Toden Cannon 3

Betting: 9 to 4 against Gay Lothair.

There was a field of twenty-one. Won by a length; half a length dividing second and third.

* unnamed at the time of entry.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

The Grand National Steeplechase of 2,500 sovs. (inclusive of a trophy value 100 sovs.), by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15ft., and 5 only if declared by Tuesday, February 2nd, second to receive 300 sovs., and third 200 from the stakes; a handicap for four-year-olds and upwards; winners after January 28th, at noon, of a steeple-chase value 400 sovs. 8lbs, of one value 200 sovs. 4lbs. extra, but those originally handicapped above 11st. 7lbs., and under 12st., to carry only half of the foregoing penalties respectively; those originally handicapped at 12st. and upwards exempted from penalties. Grand National Course (about four miles and 856 yards). (73 subs.)

Mr H M Dyas's b g Manifesto, by Man-o-War—Vae Victis, aged, 11st 3lbs Kavanagh 1
Mr G R Powell's b g Filbert, by Regent—dam by Double X, aged, 9st 7lbs Beatty 2
Major J A Orr Ewing's br g Ford of Fyne, by Shiedley—dam by Memory, 6 years, 10st 7lbs Whittington 3
Mr F J Forbes's b g Prince Albert, by Athlotas—Bessie, aged, 10st 8lbs 0
Mr D Gibson's Dalmio, by Swiveller—Butterfly II, aged, 12st 6lbs 0
Mr Reginald Ward's b g Cathal, by Cassock or Hominy—Daffodil, aged, 10st 10lbs 0
Mr F E Norris's ch g Wild Man from Borneo, by Doncaster—Wild Duck, aged, 11st 5lbs 0
Mr W H Walker's b g the Soarer, by Skylark—dam by Lurgan, aged, 11st 4lbs 0
Mr F D Leyland's b g Westmeath, by Assetic—Deodar, aged, 11st 4lbs 0
Major J A Orr Ewing's b m Nelly Gray, by Ben Battle—Peace, aged, 11st 3lbs 0
Major F D Leyland's ch h Gauntlet, by Gallinule—Lovely Louisa, 6 years, 11st 3lbs 0
Major J A Miller's ch g Argonaut, by Naniliua—Beatrice Gray, aged, 10st 12lbs 0
Major A Jolland's b g Clawson, by Wizard—Clove, aged, 10st 10lbs 0
Major Spencer Gallaher's ch g Norton, by Ascot—Roma, aged, 10st 5lbs 0
Major White's b g Seaport II, by Ocean Wave (dam ped. unknown) aged, 10st 7lbs 0
Lord Shrewsbury's b m Bally O'Hara, by Ben Battle—Sister to Telephone, age ?, 10st 3lbs 0
Mr C O Pemberton's br g Golden Cross, by Sir Bevys—Gipsy, aged, 10st 7lbs 0
Capt A E Whitaker's bk g Barcalwhey by Barcaldine—Junket, aged, 10st 1lb 0
Mr J K Gregson's b m Red Cross, by Asseic—Ruby, 8 years, 10st 1lb 0
Mr A H Hudson's b g The Continental, by Boulevard—Fair Haven, 6 years, 10st 0
Mr J J MacCabe's ch g Chevy Chase, by Ballinafad—Lady Jane, aged, 9st 13lbs 0
W C Keeping's bk g Greenhill,

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE French "Journal Officiel" for February 24th contains an interesting report by the Minister of War on the health of the Army, which may be useful to our own services. From this it appears that there is a steady improvement in the hygiene of the French troops, thanks to new methods of sanitation. Typhoid fever has disappeared in some garrisons which it formerly decimated, thanks to the use of spring water or the Pasteur-Chamber land germ filter, which, as we have already mentioned in this column, is a hollow tube of porous porcelain, not unlike a candle in appearance. General Billot further proposes to introduce steam sterilisers into the barracks as the funds will allow: and to facilitate the boiling of all the water used by a garrison. When an epidemic comes he intends to instal an apparatus for the purpose in the headquarters of each Corps d'armee or military government.

A novel kind of flooring has been provided in the power station of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Paterson, N.J., U.S.A. This floor consists of huge casting of cement forming the undivided floor of the entire station. The floor proper is 4 inches in thickness, but at intervals of 15 feet there is cast on the back or underside of this 4-inch web a beam 18 inches in depth and 9 inches in width, running crosswise of the station and resting upon the supporting pierse of brick. The floor is further stiffened by longitudinal ribs 14 inches in debth, and tapering from 4 inches to 6 inches in width, placed 3 feet 6 inches apart, running between the heavier crosswise beams lengthwise of the station. These stiffening projections are a part of the main casting so that the floor is virtually one immence casting of cement, with stiffening ribs on its under side, supported upon brick piers. The floor is completely fireproof, and is said to cost less by one-third than a floor involving the use of iron beams, while it affords a firm foothold, and presents a surface sufficiently smooth to be easily kept clean. It will be interesting to learn what effect oil will have upon it.

The brilliantly iridescent colours of the scales on the Brazilian diamond beetle (*Entimus imperialis*) have been examined by Dr. Garbasso, who finds that, unlike the corresponding colours in Lepidoptera, these are entirely due to interference, and are of the nature of colours of thin plates. With transmitted and reflected light the colours seen are complementary; moreover, the colours can be altered by subjecting the scale to pressure; again, on moistening and subsequently drying the scale, changes of colour are observed not unlike those produced in M. Lippmann's colour-photographs when the gelatine film has been moistened and allowed to dry. All these phenomena accord with the view that the scales consist of two layers separated by a thin interspace. Dr. Garbasso's paper is published in the *Memoria della R. Accademio delle Scienze di Torino.*

It has recently been discovered that iodine exist in combination in the human body. It occurs in the thyroid gland, and may be concerned as the essential chemical substance in the internal secretion of that gland. The proof of the occurrence of iodine in the living structure of animals is of great scientific interest and improtance, says *Knowledge*, and is the most remarkable discovery made by chemical physiology for some time.

Governor MacGregor discovered on his recent tour through British New Guinea several new varieties of birds, including a new kind of bird of paradise. On Mount Scratchley, 11,000 feet above the sea, larks were found, and vegetation corresponding to that of a temperate zone.

The French Army grows less and less subject to small-pox. Revaccination has preserved the troops in Algeria, Madagascar, and Tonquin among native population who are scourged by it. Inoculation for diphtheria and croup is now in force, and the serum liberally supplied by the Pasteur Institute has been a great success. Scarlatina and luflienza are still frequent, but easily overcome. General Billot thinks there is no reason to be alarmed at the plague as far as France and Algeria are concerned, because of the precautionary measures taken to check and suppress an outbreak.

It is gratifying to find that nourishing liquids and drinks can now be sterilised by a process which does not alter their savour. Heat alone is sometimes inapplicable for this reason. M. Kuhn has applied both heat and pressure by the simple process of heating in a closed vessel which retains the vapour, and thus produces a great pressure on the liquid. Milk, beer, cider, and wine are easily sterilised in this way. His process was fully described to the Academie des Sciences, Paris.

The great telescope of the Berlin Exhibition last year is being erected at the Observatory of Grunewald for the observation of the stars. This remarkable instrument is a novelty, and resembles a long canon on its carriage. The tube is over 60 feet in length, and is moved by an electric motor. It has two object glasses, one for the eye, the other for the spectroscope and photography. The telescope will give an image of the sun nearly two feet in diameter, and will not be protected from the weather by a cupola, which would be very expensive, owing to its dimensions.

The exploitation of the "Kickxia Africana," a rubber-bearing tree, promises to be important for the West African Colonies. At Lagos the milky juice evaporated gives a superior quality of rubber. All the colonies of the Gulf of Guinea possess this tree.

White mustard has been tried as a forage for cattle in Tunisia, and found to do well. It is relished by cattle, and contains a good deal of nourishment (88·2 per cent. of water, 2·6 of proteic matter, 0·41 fatty matter, 2·4 matter soluble in alcohol, 1·7 of starch, and 2·4 of cellulose, with mineral matters).

"Nothing new under the sun." The principle of the tubular boiler has been discovered in the ruins of Pompeii, where a number of bronze domestic boilers have been found with tubes inside, as in our most elaborate marine boilers. The tubes are made of bronze foil, bent and brazed or soldered. Some of them are elegant in form, and may have been the "Samovars," or kettles of a Pompeian "five o'clock." They are illustrated in the proceedings of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

With reference to "Manna," Mr. Timothy, of Tooting College, cites a passage in Daniele Bartoli's Asia, where he describes the island of Ormuz as a barren waste without even thorns or birds—but every morning a dew falls, which congeals into grains, has a very sweet taste, and is called Manna. The temarisk (manniferа) grows in Arabia on sandy soils and brackish shores; therefore, Mr. Timothy thinks the manna of Ormuz may have been blown to the island from Oman, on the eastern shore of Arabia, across the Persian Gulf. This appears to confirm the belief that manna comes from the tamarisk, and is not a lichen.

American naturalists are interested in what is called the "Florida Monster," a portion of the carcase of a strange animal cast ashore in Florida. The masses of integument are from three to ten inches thick, very tough, elastic, and hard to cut. They are mainly composed of cords with white elastic tissue connecting them, and resemble portions of a huge bag. It does not seem to be the remains of an octopus, but may have to do with a whale.

Mr. C. L. Dana, the well-known American paychologist, in a review of Hirsch's refutation of Nordau's book "Degeneration," agrees with Hirsch in the main, and believes it is safe to say "that if a man is insane his work (of art) cannot be of the highest class, or rank with that of a genius, since the fundamental quality of insanity is a more or less completely developed dementia and a certain positive defect in the association processes. This has not prevented men of genius, originally sane from doing some kind of great work after mental disease had come upon them, through the sheer inertia of their marvellous aptitudes."

The Victorian Era Exhibition, to be held at Earl's Court, will comprise scientific and economic sections, illustrating the progress made in the Queen's reign, especially in the United Kingdom. The Chairman of the sub-committee of the scientific department is Major-General Sir John Donnely, R.E., K.C.B., and the Vice-Chairman Mr. W. H. Preece, C.B., F.R.S.

Dr. Stephen H. Emmens, author of the "Argentaurum Papers," has brought an action against an American scientific journal for publishing an unfavourable review of his theories. The damages to his reputation as a "scientist, philosopher, chemist, and mathematician," is laid at 50,000 dollars, from which it appears that Oom Paulism is catching. Should the case be tried, the Judge of the Supreme Court will have to pronounce a verdict on the validity of the law of gravitation.

Miss Mary Proctor, daughter of the late R. A. Proctor, the well-known astronomer, is now lecturing on some of her father's subjects. She resides in New York at present; but it may be remembered that her father left an orange plantation in Florida, and was on a visit to it when he died of fever.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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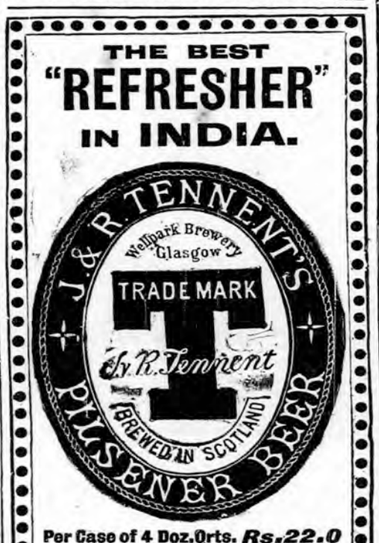

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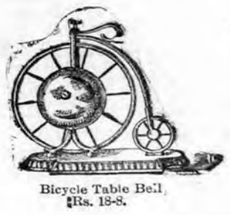

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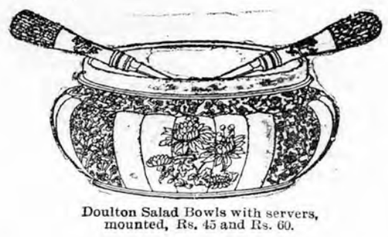

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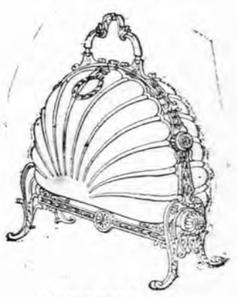

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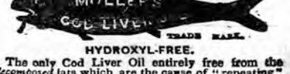

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